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Agrahayana 14, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 5, 1973/Agrahayana 14, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baksi Nayak—absent. Shri Chavda—absent. Shri R. K. Sinha—absent. Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha—absent. I have received so many questions from them; they are not present.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पैनल्टी लगाइये । अगर तीन दफा गैरहाजिर रहें तो पैनल्टी लगाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER: So many Members whose questions come in are not present. The result is that the other Members are deprived of their chances.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उस दिन का भत्ता देना बन्द कर दीजिये ।

News-reel on Six-point Formula for Andhra Pradesh

*345. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received regarding the newsreel about the six-point formula proposed for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial step taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was a complaint that the newsreel about the six-point formula was not adequate.

(c) It has since been decided to withdraw it.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Let me express my thanks for the prompt and suitable action taken in withdrawing the film from circuit. I should like to know this from the hon. Minister. If you see the film you will find that the makers of this film acted in a *mala fide* manner. May I request the hon. Minister to have a probe into the matter and take necessary action against those who made this film.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, the main point regarding the film to be kept in mind is not *mala fide* of its maker. I would say it is an incompetent film and it is being withdrawn.

Expansion of Activities of Coca Cola Export Corporation

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*346. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the decision of Government regarding the expansion of activities of Coca Cola Export Corporation in regard to the (i) setting up of new franchises; (ii) expanding existing franchises and (iii) introducing new products like Fantagrape and Soda?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Government are not in favour of licensing new units or granting substantial expansion to Bottling Plants involving products of Coca Cola Beverages.

The question whether the introduction of Fanta Soda and Grape Fanta would amount to expansion, is under examination of Government.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फैंटा-ग्रोरंज, फैंटा ग्रेप ग्रौर फैंटा-सोडा को कब लाइसेंस दिया गया था इन के बनाने में क्या विदेशी कन्सेन्ट्रेट इस्तेमाल होता है ? ग्रगर नहीं होता है तो कोका कोला कम्पनी को उस का मुनाफा विदेशों में ले जाने की इजाजत क्यों दी गई ? क्या ग्राप इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि कोका कोला कम्पनी इस का मुनाफा बाहर न ले जा सके।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regard to introduction of new products like Fanta Soda and Grape Fanta, it is the contention of the Coca Cola Group that this is not expansion which requires permission from the Government. This aspect is under examination and as soon as we are able to arrive at a decision, on the basis of the decision, we will take further action. With regard to expropriation of profits, certainly this suggestion will be kept in mind. The Finance Ministry will have to take action and we will see what should be done in this regard.

श्री शशि भूषण : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय के ग्राश्वासन के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं–2001 सन में जब हमारे देश के ग्रन्दर जनता मिनरल वाटर पीयेगी, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान का ही बना हुग्रा मिनरल वाटर होगा, विदेशी कम्पनी का नहीं होगा–कम से कम इस बात का ग्राश्वासन दें ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister has stated that the question whether the introduction of fanta soda and grape fanta would amount to expansion is under the examination of the Government. If after the examination it is found that it will come under expansion, may I know whether the Government will allow the expansion of this foreign company or not? What is the thinking of the Government? I want to have a categorical reply from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If permission is necessary and if they have taken this action without taking the permission, the consequences will follow.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the heavy royalty payable by the Indian partners to Coca Cola Export Corporation, in view of the consideration of the expansion regarding fanta soda and grape fanta, the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore have come out with a formula..

MR. SPEAKER: This is not connected with the main question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I am coming to that question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am here to judge the relevancy.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The formula evolved by the Central Food Technological Research Institute..

MR. SPEAKER: This is a simple question asking for information, about expansion and what you are asking is something different. Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1958 में जब कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को अनुमति दी गई तो सरकार ने उनको यह कहा था—मैं उन के पत्र से एक ही वाक्य पढ़ रहा हूं—

"For the time being the quantity of production will be such as to meet the requirement of the existing four bottling plants in the country."

मतलब यह कि शुरू में 4 बौटलिंग प्लान्टस के लिए परमीशन मिली थी, आज बौटलिंग प्लान्टस की संख्या 24 हो गई है। मैं उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विरोधी नहीं हूं, आप 40 को इजाजत दीजिये, मेरा एतराज यह है कि सरकार ने स्वयं 4-6-1971 को कहा है, उस समय उद्योग विकास मंत्री श्री घनश्याम ओझा थे उन के वाक्य उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

"Please be posted with all the facts first. Then you may cast any aspersion that you may choose to do. These bottling plants can be switched on to any other drinks, leave alone Coco Cola. We have made it very clear while licence for this plant was given to this company that we do not guarantee that they will be supplied with concentrates. It is not our worry. This condition is put in the letter of intent and also in the licence that Government is not at all committed to providing them any foreign exchange or supply of concentrates."

ऐसी हालत में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन चार बौटलिंग प्लान्टस के अलावा बाकी जितने बौटलिंग प्लान्टस हैं उनको आप आदेश देंगे कि कोई देसी पेय बनाइये? क्योंकि फैन्टा, ग्रेप फैन्टा और फैन्टा सोडा अमरीकन ब्रान्ड हैं। देसी पेय बनाकर फिर आप को विस्तार करना है तो कर सकते हैं उस में विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर नहीं जायेगी, विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं होगी। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह का आदेश जारी करने के लिए और उस पर अमल कराने के लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are 22 bottling plants, not 24. I do agree that originally it was contemplated that there would be only four, but, slowly, it had expanded and 22 bottling plants are there. Hereafter, we have made it very strict and even when they ask for a bottling plant, we make it a condition that they should not bottle Coca Cola. This is the Coca Cola Group. We indicate what would be permitted per bottle.

श्री मधु लिमये : फैन्टा सोडा, ग्रेप फैन्टा फौरन हैं।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Certainly, we will keep it in mind.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले आदत जायेगी या नया ब्रान्ड आने के बाद आदत बदलेगी?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: About these foreign things, I do not know whether we can put a complete ban on anything foreign. Anyhow we shall have it properly examined.

Now, these 22 bottling plants, if they switch over to some other drink as the hon. Member suggested, they should be able to sell it. But, unfortunately, there is a craze for Coco Cola and other drinks associated with it. As a nation, we should get over this craze for foreign drinks. That is the only way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Limaye has quoted a very important aspect. I demand that it be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have qouted it and I am pre ed to authenticate* it.

आप आगे बढ़ने से पहले माननीय दंडवते के प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर निर्णय दे दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I will see if it is necessary.

* The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: May I know from the Minister whether it has been brought to his notice that there is also an outgo of foreign exchange in other cold drinks that are being manufactured and whether there is any comparison made to see whether there is a greater outgo of foreign exchange in Coca Cola or whether there is a greater outgo of foreign exchange in other drinks.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sure some comparison would have been made, but, immediately, the figures are not available with me. I shall try to make an analysis and make it available to the hon. Member.

Exemption of Industries upto One Crore from Licensing

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*348. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry said that the limit for licensing upto Rs. 1 crore was not realistic; and

(b) if so, whether Government agreed to his suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government are not aware of the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry having made such a statement in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर भारतीय वाणिज्य उद्योग संघ के अध्यक्ष की ओर से उनको इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है तो क्या एक करोड़ रु० तक के उद्योग को लाइसेंस से छूट देने के लिए सरकार विचार करेगी जिससे देश के हजारों शिक्षित नवयुवकों को उद्योग खड़ा करने में प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A policy announcement has been made already that industries which require investment below one crore of rupees do not need a licence subject to the value of capital goods being less than 5 per cent of the total cost; also with regard to the necessity of the raw materials to be imported; this rupee one crore limit in any event, is not applicable to the larger foreign-owned companies. They have to take out a licence even if it is below the limit of one crore of rupees.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister just now referred to the exemption. Is it true that certain industries have been insisting that their schemes for development and expansion having been export-oriented schemes they should be given exemption? The M.R.T.P. Commission also suggested that there should be a separate agency in Government to find out their export performance and whether this particular root cause of the concession is being misused by them or not.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not really know how this question arises.

DR. KAILAS: Just now the Minister made a statement that the industries whose investment is below one crore of rupees need not have to apply for a licence except those which are foreign concerns; also he mentioned some other conditions. There are many plants which have been mentioned in the paper which cost less than one crore of rupees.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask in the form of a question please.

DR. KAILAS: Is it true that many steel mini plants which cost less than rupee one crore, have been asked to apply for the licence by 1st of November? Before that there was no such condition. Is it true?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. Many steel plants require scrap. The scrap availability is limited. We have already sufficient capacity. Even if we want to establish steel plants, that is done with regard to the scrap availability. If we allow expansion of this industry more and more, then there would be competition only between the existing units and the new units and the scrap prices will go up. Full utilisation of the capacity of the plant will not become possible. That is why the Steel Ministry has taken this decision that licence should be taken.

DR. KAILAS: What will happen to those Mini Steel industries which have invested Rs. 20 lakhs or so?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They will be looked after.

Bulb and Tubes Manufacturing Units

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*349. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units in the country making bulbs, tubes and other incandescent items who have got imported machines;

(b) whether these manufacturers have applied for expansion in their output and imported machinery;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which India will be self sufficient in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). A s atement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the organised sector there are 17 units manufacturing incandescent lamps like general lighting service lamps (G.L.S.), flourescent lamps, mercury vapour lamps and miniature lamps. In the small scale sector there are about 150 units manufacturing mostly G.L.S. lamps and miniature lamps. About 8 units have recently sought permission for expansion of their capacities. Their cases will be disposed of having regard to other applications and anticipated requirements. The requests for import of plant and machinery are considered on merits. If the existing schemes for manufacture of lamp making machinery for G.L.S. lamps fructify, self-sufficiency could be attained in the course of the next five years. There is at present no import of lamps of any type except highly specialised lamps used in professional equipment.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether these units are manufacturing to their full capacity permitted or below their capacity?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I cannot say with regard to all the units. Now I do not have the information. But, generally, these units are utilising their capacity as much as possible subject to raw materials being made available. Sometimes electricity and sometimes labour troubles are involved. And subject to these, they are using their capacity.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second question is this. The first part of the statement deals with the existing steel-making plants for the manufacture of lamp making machinery for G.L.S. lamps fructify, self-sufficiency

which could be attained in the course of the next five years. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the special features of the scheme?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have issued letters of intent to three units, two in the private sector and one in the public sector in the HMT. As far as the private sector projects are concerned, they are not making any progress. It is only HMT which has taken it up and it is under implementation, and this is with Hungarian collaboration.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बल्ब्ज के निर्माण के संबंध में हमारा देश कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have already replied to this question. Except for some specialised bulbs, in respect of the other categories, we are already self-sufficient, and we are not importing anything.

Expansion Programme of Private Sector Industries

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*353. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked private sector industries to submit an outline of their manufacturing schedules and expansion programmes for the coming five years;

(b) If so, whether this is going to tone up the economy of the country; and

(c) whether measures initiated by Government are to ensure optimum capacity utilisation of plants, and if so outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken a number of measures to ensure optimum utilisation of capacity of plants, as indicated below:—

(i) Orders were passed in 1972 permitting fuller utilisation in 65 specified industries.

(ii) Instructions are being issued for allowing machinery manufacturers to diversity their production within their licensed capacities.

(iii) Efforts are being made to remove hurdles in optimum production. Supply of power and other inputs like raw materials, infra-structure facilities etc. is being improved.

(iv) Closed and sick units are in suitable cases taken over and run by Government.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: The hon. Minister has stated that orders were passed permitting fuller utilisation in 65 specified industries, and instructions were also issued for allowing machinery manufacturers to diversify their products. May I know when the hon. Minister expects fuller utilisation of production? Has he taken care of the raw material and the shortage of power? May I know whether he has taken steps to supply them with adequate raw materials and power so that they may have fuller utilisation of their capacity?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It depends upon the priority of the industry concerned also. With regard to priority industries particularly, we ensure supply of raw materials. Even in the case of imported raw materials whose prices have shot up by 200 to 300 per cent, we try to see that these priority

industries are supplied with raw materials to the fullest extent possible.

As far as power is concerned, it is a continuing headache, but I am able to inform the House that with the new Minister taking charge, there is significant improvement with regard to the production of power.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know whether adequate supplies to the small-scale sector also will be taken care of?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. This is one of our continuing endeavours.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : जिन विशेष उद्योगों को अपनी क्षमता के अधिक उपयोग की अनुमति दी गई है, मंत्री महोदय उन में से कुछ का नामोल्लेख करें । उत्तर में मशीनरी निर्माताओं को लाइसेंस की क्षमता के अन्दर उत्पादन में विविधता लाने की अनुमति देने की बात कही गई है । मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि वह विविधता किस प्रकार की है । अधिकतम उत्पादन के मार्ग में व्यवधान को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने जो नये उपाय करने की बात कही है, उन उपायों का प्रकार क्या होगा ? प्राय: प्रत्येक स्थान पर उत्पादन कर्मचारियों पर निर्भर करता है, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री या महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने यह कहा है कि तीन वर्ष तक कोई हड़ताल न करे, तभी हड़ताल हो जाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regard to labour relations, the hon. Member should address the question to the Labour Ministry. But there is a continuing effort being made to see that there is a better labour relation. It is true that recently the hon. Prime Minister made an appeal that there should be a moratorium on strikes. Even if there is a moratorium on illegal strikes, the position would completely improve, because most of the strikes are illegal, and therefore, if the hon. Member can bring about a situation where he would at least agree that there would not be any illegal strike, it would improve the position.

With regard to the number of industries which have been included, already this question has been answered, and the list also has been provided to the House. I do not immediately have the list with me.

With regard to the diversification, particularly of the machinery manufacturers, we have said that within the existing capacity they can diversify for the fabrication of any machinery they like. The only thing is they have to report it to the Government that these are the diversifications they are making, and automatically permission would be given for that purpose. We are also allowing them to import, if necessary, design drawings for the purpose of this diversification and upto the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs, once in a year, this is freely given.

These are the various steps taken for the purpose of removing the bottlenecks. With regard to the supply of raw materials also we are trying to improve.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know from the hon. Minister how many applications are pending with the Ministry for expansion and for the setting up of new industries and also with regard to diversification, in how many cases such diversification has been allowed?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With regard to the pending applications, I would like the hon. Member to put a separate question.

With regard to diversification, it is only recently—I think a few weeks back—that this decision has been taken. Therefore, it is too early to find ou what the effect has been.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are the countries where, though there is capacity to produce in an industry but the industry is not allowed to produce? And when was this policy introduced in this country by which when there is capacity to produce and there is capital, labour, everything, yet, the permission is not granted to the industry to produce?

MR. SPEAKER: Put a specific question.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is a connected question. I would like to know when this policy was introduced and how long it is going to last.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it connected, when you wanted to know which are the countries?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: This is only a relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are to judge it yourself, I need not sit here.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I think the Minister is willing to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know which are those countries.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Each country has its own industrial policy. Unless we make a research work, it is not possible to answer it.

As far as our country is concerned, it is governed by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act under which a licence is necessary, and the licence specifies the capacity and generally the enterpreneurs are expected to keep within the licensed capacity. If they illegally have something more than the capacity, then they have to come forward to make an application and get it regularised, and in certain cases, we do regularise those cases where production has improved.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when he has just given a lesson to the labourers not to go on strike, whether he would give this lesson to the industrials also,....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And the Indian Airlines also which have declared a lock-out.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I also know whether it is a fact that some of the industries are declared sick only for the convenience of the industrialists, and when the industries are going in a loss they declare them sick? Do you think that it should be considered by the Government that the industries which are going to be taken up by the Government should be really those industries which produce essential goods and not other things?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I did not follow the last part of the question.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Essential goods.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Generally the take-over is in essential commodities. But even in certain other areas, where the employment of a large number of labour is involved, we take over for the purpose for providing employment.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The behaviour of the larger houses for so many years in this country has become disastrous. It is having a stranglehold on the economy of the country. Our Government has taken steps in the right direction to curb the monopoly houses. In view of the ideas expressed by the hon. Minister while giving any such expansion programme for he private sector, would the Ministry consider that no essential commodities are allowed to be manufactured in the private sector or by

the larger houses. Large scale pilferage, black marketing and hoarding of money and so on form part of the behaviour of the larger houses. In view of this would the Ministry consider encouraging only such industries which are manufacturing not essential commodities? They should not be given any expansion in the interest of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask short questions. Otherwise, both the Speaker and the Minister are bound to be lost in your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Therefore would the hon. Minister give an assurance that such restrictions would be imposed on larger houses in manufacturing essential commodities? It should be in the public sector, if any expansion is to be given it should be only for public sector undertakings and they should manufacture essential commodities.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: On the policy regarding the larger houses, I made an elaborate statement yesterday. If the hon. Member is interested he can go through the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: It is unfair to give such a brief reply to such a long question:

श्री मधु लिमये : कल की बहस के दौरान में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जहां तक रजिस्टर्ड कसर्न्स का सवाल है वह कानून के अन्दर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं अगर कैपेसिटी का विस्तार होता है लेकिन जहां तक लाइसेंस्ड कैपेसिटी का सवाल है उस के बारे में तो उन को मुकम्मिल अधिकार है। तो मैन-मेड फाइबर्स और यार्न में बिरला और जे० के०, ने अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ाया है.... (व्यवधान)... में प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूं। आज गैरहाजिरी ज्यादा है तो थोड़ी सी इनायत फरमाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आप थोड़े प्रश्न करें ताकि गैरहाजिरी का फायदा ले कर दूसरे प्रश्न भी हो जांय, आप तो रोज करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मद्रास, मैसूर, हरयाना आदि सरकारों के द्वारा मैन-मेड फाइबर्स और यार्न के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर में या ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में जो योजनाएं बन रही हैं उन के ऊपर जरा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे क्योंकि....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह कहा कि क्या सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ? आप के पंजाब का नाम भी जोड़ दूं ? पंजाब की भी अप्लीकेशन है। तो मद्रास, मैसूर, हरयाना, पंजाब आदि सरकारों ने ज्वाइंट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिए जो सुझाव भेजे हैं क्या उन पर मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: While I concede the importance of the question, it is completely irrelevant as far as the main question is concerned.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: How is it irrelevant? He does not want to answer my question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कौन तय करेगा कि क्वेश्चन रैलिवेंट है या इर्रेलिवेंट है ? यह तय करना चेयर का काम है या मिनिस्टर का काम है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रश्न देखिए। .... (व्यवधान) .... मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मेरा प्रश्न रेलिवेंट है। मैंने यह कहा है कि अब एग्जिस्टिंग कैपेसिटी .... (व्यवधान) .... मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर और जाइंट सैक्टर में जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन को अनुमति सरकार देगी? क्या यह इरेलिवेंट है? वाजपेयी जी ने ठीक कहा कि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब अध्यक्ष महोदय का अधिकार नहीं ले सकते।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already held that it is a suggestion for action and not a supplementary question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा कि सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे क्या? यह सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं है तो क्या है? मेहरबानी कर के जवाब देने दीजिए, वह उठ रहे हैं जवाब देने के लिए।

MR. SPEAKER: The rules are very clear. I expect, of all the members, Mr. Limaye to know the rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला थोड़ा सा गंभीर है। फिर मंत्री महोदय ने क्यों कहा कि मैं जवाब नहीं दूंगा यह इरेलिवेंट है? जब आप ने कह दिया कि यह क्वेश्चन नहीं है, सजेश्चन फार ऐक्शन है तो उन को खड़ा होने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी। वह अध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं हो सकते, मंत्री ही रहेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: So far as relevancy is concerned, do not give the ruling yourself. Leave it to me.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I was submitting to the Chair that it is irrelevant.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सवाल पूछा है। सुझाव के ऊपर वह कुछ न करें, लेकिन सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे क्या, यह सवाल है। और सवाल क्या होता है? फिर तो हर सवाल पर मैं आपत्ति करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) .... मैंने कहा कि सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेंगे क्या? आप अगर पंजाब, हरयाना, मद्रास और मैसूर को नहीं देना चाहते हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो प्लीज। पंजाब का नाम ले कर आप मुझे गलत रास्ते पर मत चलाइए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister has expressed pious hopes about the optimum utilisation of industrial capacity and gave a certificate to Mr. Pant about the better performance of the Power Ministry. We know that there is loss of production to the extent of hundreds of crores of rupees in different engineering industries, apart from other sectors. I would like to know how this ministry is trying to see that the Power Ministry works properly and power is supplied regularly and adequately to the various industries. Merely giving a cetificate to Mr. Pant would not do. What steps have been taken? There is no increase in generation of power.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In the DVC, during the last one week, every day poduction is being stepped up. A few days back it reached 600 MW and it is being maintained. It is a record for the last few years. If I compliment the Irrigation and Power Minister on that, I do not know why the hon. Member should be aggrieved.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let me deserve it.

Use of Devanagri for Telegrams

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*357. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to use Devanagri for telegrams;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when this is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). Devanagri Telegraph Service was introduced on 1st June, 1949. Telegrams in any Indian Language written in Devanagri Script are now accepted in over 6,000 telegraph offices out of a total number of 12350 Telegraph Offices in the country, and the facility is being progressively extended to other offices as the staff is getting trained in Hindi.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : आप ने जो फैसिलिटी दी है, क्या यह उन चोन्ज के लिये दी गई है जो हिन्दी स्पीकिंग हैं, जहां हिन्दी स्पीकिंग नहीं हैं, वहां के लिये नहीं दी गई है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : ऐसी बात नहीं है । हमारी तरफ से हर जोन में ऐसी व्यवस्था किये जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । लेकिन हिन्दी चोन्ज में निश्चित रूप से यह कहा गया है कि जो भी हिन्दी का तार आयेगा उस को एक्सैप्ट किया जायगा ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : आप कितनी देर तक सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कर देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी फीमं में क्वेश्चन किया करें ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : मैंने पूछा है कि कब तक सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कर देंगे ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जैसे जैसे ट्रैफिक बढ़ता जायगा हम उस को फैलाने की कोशिश करते जायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे गये तार लिये जाते हैं या नहीं, प्रश्न यह है कि उन्हें किस लिपि में भेजा जाता है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि देवनागरी में लिखे हुए जो तार लिये जाते हैं उन्हें देवनागरी लिपि में नहीं भेजा जाता है, उन के लिये रोमन लिपि का उपयोग किया जाता है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जहां पर देवनागरी लिपि में भेजने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहा से उस स्थान तक जहां पर हिन्दी की व्यवस्था है, रोमन लिपि में भेजा जाता है, लेकिन जहां देवगानरी में भेजे जा सकते हैं, वहां देवनागरी में ही भेजे जाते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ऐसे कितने स्थान हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : 6000 से ज्यादा हैं ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस प्रकार की शिकायत मिली है कि हिन्दी के तार देर से पहुंचते हैं—अंग्रेजी के तारों की अपेक्षा?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : अनुभव यह है कि हिन्दी में भेजे हुए तार अधिक जल्दी पहुंचते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलत ।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: I would like to know whether there is any arrangement to send the telegrams in all the Indian languages in Roman script and also whether there is any arrangement to send telegrams in the local languages?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: At present the facility is available only in English and Hindi. For English it is always in Roman scipt.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी : देवनागरी के तारों की ज्यादा जरूरत गांवों में है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शहरों में कितने केन्द्र खोल रखे हैं और गांवों में कितने खोल रहे हैं । गांवों में इन की संख्या कब तक बढ़ायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को अलेहदा क्वेश्चन-फार्म में दीजिये, तब उस को लेंगे, इस तरह पूछने से फायदा नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पूछ रहे हैं कितने गावों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी: मैंने पूछा है कि देवनागरी के तार घर ज्यादातर शहरों में हैं, जब कि गांवों में उनकी ज्यादा जरूरत है

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरे सहयोगी ने बताया कि कुल तारघरों की संख्या 12350 है जिन में अंग्रेजी के तार सब तरफ़ के लिये लिये जाते हैं । इन में से 6300 तार-घरों में हिन्दी तारों की व्यवस्था है, जो कुल संख्या का लगभग आधे हो जात हैं । इस में आप अन्दाजा लगा सकत हैं कि गांवों में यह सुविधा जरूर पहुंची है ।

Secret Jan Vani Broadcasting Stations at Lucknow, Delhi, Bombay and other Centres

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*358. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whe her attention of Government has been drawn to the report that secret 'Jan Vani' Broadcasting Stations are going to be set up at Lucknow, Delhi, Bombay and other Centres:

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) whether such attempts to set up independent radio stations are being planned to emphasise the demand for converting A.I.R. into an autonomous Corporation and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Any such attempt will be violative of law.

(c) No, Sir. Political posture by a political party has no relation to the status of All India Radio.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether he is absolutely sure that these stations have not been set up because frequently we get the reports that news items are sent abroad? How are they sent abroad without the authority of the Government which results in foreign transmitters picking them up.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Would it be replied by Shri Vajpayee or by the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The Ministry of Communications has a wing in the Monitoring Section which keeps an eye to find out whether such attempts are being made. I hope my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, will see that no news is sent abroad.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, हम यह कहने के लिये तैयार हैं कि हम घर में ही करेंगे, बाहर नहीं भेजेंगे, आप उस की इजाजत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह "बाज-बानी" है, आकाशवाणी नहीं है । ये जवाब दे तो रहे हैं, फिर मिनिस्टर से क्यों पूछ रहे हैं ।

Shri Vajpayee has obliged you very much. He says it will be only a domestic affair. Now I hope you are satisfied.

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी वाजपेयी जी के उत्तर को सुनने के बाद इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि एक पार्टी इस देश में ऐसी है जो बारबार इस बात का प्रयास कर रही है कि वह इस देश में अपना रेडियो स्टेशन चलाये और अपनी पार्टी का प्रचार अपनी पार्टी के आदेश और उद्देश्यों के मुताबिक करे ? यदि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है, जो वाजपेयी जी स्वयं भी दे रहे हैं, तो क्या सरकार इस पर रोकथाम के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER. You have taken him too seriously. He said it lightheartedly.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: The members over there are always doing that?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as Government are concerned, except for some casual statements made by some leaders of the Jan Sangh, we have not noticed any station anywhere.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: The Member has said it on the floor of the House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The member has not said it

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस प्रकार का रेडियो चलाना कानून के खिलाफ़ होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या विधि मंत्रालय से उन्होंने इस बात की सलाह ले ली है कि हमारे संविधान में जो अभिव्यक्ति के अधिकार की गारन्टी की गई है, क्या उस अधिकार के अन्तर्गत रेडियो चलाना शामिल नहीं है ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने अर्ज किया है—रेडियो बिना लाइसेंस के चलाना इस देश में जुर्म है ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : यह रेडियो का सवाल नहीं है, रेडियो स्टेशन का सवाल है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have the Government any idea that the reason for some private efforts to set up broadcasting stations is the impression that the Government is using the monopoly in this matter for party ends? Secondly, if any private party applies for a licence, what could be the reasons for refusing the licence?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This question may well be directed to the Department of Communications because they receive the applications for licence.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मेरे प्रश्न के पहले भाग का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जो नेपाली को मिसयूज करते हैं ।

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : उस का जवाब इसलिये नहीं दिया था कि आप पहले ही परेशान हो गये थे ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : आप ने कुछ कहा ही नहीं ।

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : आपने कहा कि यह हमारी पार्टी के लिए इस्तमाल हो रहा है—यह बात पहले भी बहुत दफ़ा कही जा चकी है और हम कई दफ़ा उस का जवाब दे चके हैं । इसलिए यह हमारा उन का कन्टीन्यूड-डायलोग है और यह इसी तरह चलता रहेगा ।

श्री बसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हिन्दुस्तान में बी० बी०सी० बाजपेयी ब्रोडकास्टिंग कोरपोरेशन.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा नाम 'वी' से नहीं 'वी' से शरू होता है ।

श्री बसंत साठे : प्रस्थापित करने के लिये कोई दरख्वास्त आयी हुई है और उस पर क्या विचार किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय वाजपेयी का किसी बी० बी० से ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक मुझे इल्म है वाजपेयी जी ने ऐसी कोई दरख्वास्त अपने नाम से या किसी कम्पनी के नाम से नहीं दी है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Apart from the legal and Constitutional aspects of this question and apart also from the frivolous aspect of it, may I know what is the Government's general attitude towards the question of private radio station being set up in this country and operated, may be with the help of foreign agencies which have played a role in other countries as we have seen, recently, in Chile and other countries; a role was played by illegal private radio transmitters operating in the country. Apart from the legal and Constitutional aspects, I would like to know what is the Government's general attitude towards this question which is presently being treated as a joke.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The attitude of the Government, like almost al the governments in the world, is that broadcasting must remain in the hands of the Government, and any attempt made by any individual or any party will attract the attention of the law and Government will deal with it very firmly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The report about secret 'Jan Vani' stations has been appearing in the papers not once but several times. Is it because this is the reaction of the Indian public and a large number of members of this House to the All India Radio having become almost a monopoly organisation for publicity and propagands of the Government and the ruling party? It is almost a news given in an exasperated mood perhaps by some people who have felt that the democracy today is almost in danger. The last election was really a radio election. Similarly the U.P. and Manipur elections are also going to be radio elections. People hear radio news more than read the newspaper. Radio plays a vital role in democracy. I want to know from the Government whether the Government is going to take any lesson from the reports appearing in the press and try to liberalise and not monopolise the service of news and others by the All India Radio.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: One thing I might clarify to my hon. friend. What he seeks to speak in the name of the people, he may be representing only his own sentiment; he does not represent the feelings of people outside

because in the second part of his question he has said that a very large number of people not only hear news but they also attach a great deal of credibility to it. I think, the real asset of the radio today is that it has the best possible credibility in this country. (*Interruption*) The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The main point is whether the number of radios is increasing or not, whether people are hearing news more and more or not, whether people place reliance on it or not.

Secondly—and this is more important—, my friend, Mr. Samar Guha himself has come to me times without number to tell me how much importance is attached to our radio not only by our own people but by our neighbouring countries. Mr. Samar Guha will recognise it....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: During the Bangladesh revolution, the All India Radio played a glorious role. I say this. But in the national polity, they are playing a partisan role.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Rajendranagar and Patna City Telephone Exchanges

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*359. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether service Unions have complained that Telephone number of Rajendranagar and Patna City Telephone Exchanges are not being connected with Patna Trunk Exchange and the T. Os. on duty face hardship in passing trunk calls;

(b) whether the service Unions have also complained of serious technical faults like cross talk in telephone services and catching wrong numbers; and

(c) if so, action taken in these matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, on one occasion only.

(c) The complaint was attended to immediately. The complaint was not of a nature which indicated any serious defect in the system. Procedures for periodic maintenance of the equipment are being rigorously followed. In addition the quality of service is specially measured twice a month and high level inspections are carried out at regular intervals.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्षजी, जवाब इन का तो बिल्कुल गलत है क्योंकि मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूं और मेरे क्षेत्र की बात है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौस टाक गलत नम्बर लगने तथा वार्ता के दौरान नम्बर कट जाने के यांत्रिक कारण क्या होते हैं ? तथा उन त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कौन से प्रभावकारी उपाय किये हैं और क्या उन उपायों के बावजूद उक्त गड़बड़ियां आज भी जारी हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : प्रश्न इतना है राजेन्द्र नगर और पटना सिटी ट्रंक एक्सचेंज में काल नहीं मिलती हैं और उस के बारे में कहा गया है कि सिर्फ एक शिकायत आयी थी और उस का निराकरण किया गया है, जो आवश्यक व्यवस्था थी वह की गई । इसके अतिरिक्त आप ने एक मूल प्रश्न किया है कि सेवा ठीक चले इसके लिए क्या क्या कार्यवाहियां की जाती हैं । सो एक तो ट्रंक बोर्ड का प्रति दिन टेस्टिंग होता है, दूसरा यह है कि ट्रंक ऐक्सचेंज पटना से सम्बन्धित रीजनल मेन्टेनेंस इंजीनियर ने इनका

मुआयना किया । इसके अतिरिक्त एक ऐक्झिशियेंशी सर्वे बनाया गया है जो इस एक्सचेंजों की देख भाल करता रहे

The failure of calls is only two to four per cent between these two exchanges.

तो मैं कहूंगा कि पेश्तर इसके कि वह किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे और कह दें कि गलत जवाब दिया गया यह उचित नहीं है । यदि वह एक से अधिक कोई कम्प्लेन्ट आई है उन ऑपरेटर्स की तरफ से तो मैं जरूर उसकी जांच कराऊंगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कम्पलेंट्स तो मुझे वे लोग बहुत करते हैं जो आपके यहां दर्ज न होती हैं, मैं लिखकर दूंगा ।

क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की त्रुटियों को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में डाक तार कर्मचारी संगठनों से बीच बीच में सलाह मशविरा करती है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रख कर आप भविष्य में ऐसा करने का विचार रखते हैं ताकि उनके सहयोग से यह बीमारी अगर कभी कभी पायी जाय तो समाप्त की जा सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह सुझाव वांछनीय है, न केवल मान लिया गया है बल्कि कार्यवाही भी हो रही है । एक जोएन्ट डिपार्टमेन्टल काउन्सिल है, रीजनल काउन्सिल्स हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार की सर्विसेज इस प्रकार की शिकायतों के बारे में चर्चा होती है ।

श्री वसंत साठे : जब क्रास टाक होती है तो जो टेलीफोन्स नम्बर से रिंग किया जाता है और दूसरे नम्बर में लग जाता है तो उस पीरियड में कोल किस के ऊपर चार्ज होती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मीटर होता है और जिस मीटर पर चढ़ जाता है उस पर लग जाती है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effect of Shortage of Coal on Industrial Production

*342. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a serious shortage of coal for the industry in the various parts of the country, especially in the Kanpur region;

(b) the extent to which industrial produtcion suffered due to coal shortage during the last six months; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of India to ensure adequate supply of coal to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There has been no shortfall in the production of coal in the country. The position of supply to users is, however, not satisfactory on account of the fact, that owing to considerable increase in the demand for coal particularly by the power houses and the steel plants, which enjoy a higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low-priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal in the recent months all over the country. As a result, the demands of all industries were not met in full but prorata distribution of available coal was made to them to ensure that the minimum requirements of coal were reached to keep the industries going. While coal shortage is one of the contributory factors presently inhibiting the utilisation of industrial capacity, other factors have also to be taken into account. As such, it is not possible

to identify the precise extent to which industrial production suffered due to coal shortage.

The following are some of the steps taken to improve the loading and the equitable distribution of coal:—

(i) The field organisation of the Railways at Calcutta has been strengthened with the posting of a senior officer as Director, Rail Movement. A Joint Cell with the representatives of Coal Mines Authority Limited, and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has been created under the Chairmanship of Director, Rail Movement. The Cell is having regular meetings to discuss movement of coal, sort out problems and keep overall watch over movement of coking coal and hard coke, allotments of which are controlled by Coal Controller.

(ii) A High Level Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Steel and Mines under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Steel and Mines to look into the problems of efficient loading, distribution and transport of coal and to ensure equitable supplies of coal to different users. The Committee has decided to step up movement of coal for supply to various sectors, especially to small scale industries, brick kilns and domestic consumers. Schemes for opening dumps at important consuming centres for supply of coal to small scale industries, brick burners and domestic consumers are being pursued vigorously.

***Issue of C.O.B. Licences to Foreign Firms during last Three Years**

*343. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Carrying-on-Business licences have been issued to the firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent during the last three years for the capacities claimed to have been achieved by them under the exemption orders in force from 1966 to 1969;

(b) if so, the names of items, capacities and production covered by each of the diversification items reported and licences issued; and

(c) the checks applied to certify that the capacities claimed to have been achieved were in order and that the conditions stipulated in the exemption orders were duly fulfilled by units concerned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Statistics are maintained in respect of foreign firms i.e. Indian subsidaries of foreign firms with foreign equity participation of 51 per cent and above and branches of foreign companies. Attention is invited to the reply laid on the Table of the House in respect of Unstarred Question No. 2428 on 28th November, 1973. The information furnished therein was in respect of Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies excluding those companies which have also been shown as Large Independent Companies and as belonging to Industrial Houses in the ILPIC Report, data in respect of Large Independent Companies and Industrial Houses as listed by the ILPIC being maintained separately.

More recent lists of Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies (as on 31st March 1971) and branches of Foreign Companies (as on 31st March 1970) have been compiled by the Department of Company Affairs. Taking these lists as the basis, 36 Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies/branches of Foreign Companies have been granted 56 C.O.B. Licences during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972. The details of these licences are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5904/73].

(c) Instructions were issued that the utmost scrutiny should be exercised at the time of considering the capacities claimed to have been achieved by the various parties. In cases relating to foreign majority companies and larger houses it was decided that COB licences would only issue after obtaining the approval of the Licensing Committee. In other cases it was directed that the claims of capacity should be considered at a senior level within the Ministries.

In respect of undertakings which had not commenced production, bu had taken effective steps for the establishment of the unit prior to the withdrawal of the exemptions from licensing provisions, instructions were issued that the greatest care was required to be exercised for determining whether effective steps had been taken and in cases of doubt, local inspections of the units should also be made.

In view of these instructions, at the time of considering claims of capacity achieved, the documentary evidence furnished by the party was examined with reference to the production returns furnished to the DGTD by the party. While considering cases pertaining to larger houses and foreign majority companies the Licensing Committee took every care to ascertain that the assessment of a capacity proposed to be endorsed was arrived at on the basis of a factual assessment of documentary evidence furnished by the party, production returns and a physical inspection wherever considered necessary.

Classification of High Priority Industries

*344. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the categories of industries which are classified as high priority industries with special reference to export performance and criteria used to decide the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5905/73].

All India Police Science Congress at Bangalore

*347. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All-India Police Science Congress was held at Bangalore on the 11th November, 1973, and if so, the number of States represented at the meeting?

(b) whether it has been felt that there is a need for a research department of security and intelligence service for every enterprise; and

(c) if so, what were the other subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir. The All-India Police Science Congress was held at Bangalore from 7th to 9th November, 1973. Delegates from 12 States and two Union Territories attended it.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The All-India Police Science Congress provides a forum for discussing various aspects of police working. It is purely an academic and deliberative body and does not make any recommendation on any subject. It is for the States to take

into consideration these deliberations while formulating their administrative and other policies.

The subjects discussed were about Police Administration, Criminal Law, Prevention and Detention of Crimes, Scientific Aids to Investigation, Rural Police and Panchayats.

टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करने वाले बिहार के आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के नाम

*350. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में इस समय आकाशवाणी के किस-किस केन्द्र से टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : साउन्ड रेडियो स्टेशनों से टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम तकनीकी रूप से टेलीकास्ट नहीं हो सकते । तथापि, पटना में एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये इस मंत्रालय के प्रस्तावों में शामिल हैं, जिनको अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

Loss incurred by Engineering Units due to Power Shortage

*351. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Industry in the country has suffered very heavy losses owing to power shortage; and

(b) if so, the total estimated loss suffered on this account, both in term of production and in pecuniary terms, during the current year so far (January to October, 1973)?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Though most of the States have reported existence of power shortage, it has not been possible to assess the precise details of losses in production attributable solely to power shortage However, estimates of losses largely due to power shortage in respect of certain engineering industries available with the Government were furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 421 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 25th July, 1973. The production losses for the subsequent period have not been worked out.

Boundary disputes between Haryana Rajasthan-U.P. Rajasthan and Haryana-U.P.

*352. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a boundary dispute between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh States;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there are some more disputes between the States of Haryana and Rajasthan and Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). At present a part of the inter-State boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been defined as the deep-stream of the river Yamuna. There is no dispute on this point. As the deep-stream boundary fluctuates and this gives rise to administrative difficulties, the question of replacing it by a fixed boundary is receiving consideration of the two State Governments

(c) and (d). No such disputes have come to the notice of the Government.

Help offered to India by Finance in Electronic Field

*354. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has offered help to India in electronics;

(b) if so, the nature of help offered; and

(c) the decision taken by Government of India on it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). For a number of years, there has been continuing collaboration between India and France in the field of electronics. Bharat Electronics Limited, a wholly Central Public Sector Undertaking, was established with French Collaboration and there are continuing programmes in a variety of areas in electronics. This year an Indian delegation in the field of Computers visited France and there was a reciprocal visit by a French delegation.

(c) As a result of these exchanges computers and electronics have been included as one of the major items for further action in the minutes of the Indo-French Joint Commission meetings held in Paris in early October, 1973.

Delay in registered letters and parcels reaching Daltonganj, Palabau, Bihar

*355. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registered Letters and Parcels take much time in reaching Daltonganj, Palamau in Bihar from Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay in delivery of letters; and

(c) if not, the time taken by the all letters (Registered and Parcels) during the last three months thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A registered letter posted in Delhi should normally be delivered in Daltonganj on the third day and the parcels on an average in five days as they are sent by surface all along the route. It has been reported that mails are taking longer than the normal time in transit. A thorough check-up is being made with a view to reducing the ransit time.

Number of Bengali Scripts selected and Financed by the Film Finance Corporation

*356. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Bengali scripts have been selected and financed by the Film Finance Corporation in the year 1973;

(b) how many cases the young talents of Poona Film Institute have been financed to start good films during the period and the amount thereof; and

(c) how many scripts in Bengali and Hindi have been selected by Film Finance Corporation during the period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Two Bengali scripts have been selected but loans have not been advanced so far due to lack of resources.

(b) Eight cases involving a total loans of Rs. 5,04,509.

(c) Bengali—Two; Hindi—Two.

Shortage of Raw Material in Cable Industry

*360. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cable Industry in the Small-scale sector in and around New Delhi is facing a crisis owing to the shortage of raw materials like PVC resin, EC Grade aluminium, activated calcium carbonate, copper, dop etc.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There is a general shortage of these raw materials throughout the country including Delhi. Steps have been taken to ease the situation to a certain extent including allocation of additional quantity of E.C. Grade aluminium in favour of Delhi Administration during 1973-74 and liberalisation of imports of P.V.C. resins.

Protective Development Planning for Metropolitan Cities

*361. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has undertaken a study of the problems of perspective development planning for metropolitan cities; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(b) whether schemes for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras would be considered in the light of that study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Planning Commission has not undertaken any specific study of the problem of perspective development planning for metropolitan cities. Preparation and formulation of perspective development plans (Master Plans) for the Metropolitan cities is the responsibility of the State Governments and of the local authorities concerned. Necessary plans to this effect have been prepared for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras by the respective State Governments and in most of such cases they have been further supplemented by detailed projects relating to specific problems and aspects of metropolitan development. According to the needs and priorities as determined by the State Governments, provisions for these have been made by the State Governments in the State Plans.

Development of Export oriented Industries in Kerala

3392. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SICENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that enough attention is not being given to the development of export-oriented industries and for the production of export items in the State of Kerala due to lack of enough financial resources in that State;

(b) if so, whether Government provide enough financial resources to that State for this purpose; and

(c) the special measures Government propose to take during the Fifth Plan to promote the production exportable items in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c). Government's efforts at export promotion including the setting up of export-

oriented industries are mounted on a national scale; the participation of individual states in these efforts will be dependent on the national endowments of the State and the extent to which industries already exist therein. In regard to plantation industries, systematic export promotion efforts are organised through the respective export promotion councils and similar agencies. In regard to establishment of manufac uring industries which can eventually generate explortable surpluses, funds are being provided as part of the five-year plans. In Kerala's 1973-74 annual plan, the approved outlay for large and medium industries is Rs. 272 lacs, for village and small industries Rs. 250 lacs and for mineral development Rs. 1 lac.

The draft Fifth Plan is now being formulated and the possibilities of stepping up export-oriented production in the State will no doubt be kept in view by the State and Central authorities.

आदिवासियों के लिये छात्रावास बनाने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की योजना

3393. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आदिवासियों के लिये और छात्रावास बनाने के लिये कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एम० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये 500 छात्रावास, 100 प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से, निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

अभी तक प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

State Selected in Kerala for Starting liquid Propellant Unit

3394. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has selected a place near Trivandrum for starting Liquid Propellant Unit;

(b) if so, a brief outline of further steps taken by the Space Research Organisation for setting up that unit; and

(c) whether Indian Space Research Organisation authorities propose to shift the proposed site, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). No decision has yet been taken on the location of the Liquid Propellant Plant.

Documentary Film on Kumaran Asam Poet of Kerala

3396. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5911 on the 4th April, 1973 regarding the documentary film on Kumaran Asan, Poet of Kerala and state:

(a) whether the Film Division propose to take up the film from the Government of Kerala for distribution all over the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The question of distributing the film on Kumaran Asan, which is being produced by the Government of Kerala will be taken up when the film is completed, approved by the Film Advisory Board and offered to the Films Division.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Per Capita Income

3397. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether *per capita* income has increased during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the anticipated increase in *per capita* income a the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). According to the latest quick estimate of the Central Statistical Organisation, the *per capita* income in 1972-73 was Rs. 337.5 at 1960-61 prices compared to Rs. 329.9 in 1968-69. The increase in *per capita* income during the first four years of the Fourth Plan thus works out to Rs. 7.6. The estimate for 1973-74 is not yet available and will become available some time next year.

मध्य प्रदेश के डाक विभाग में डिवीजन और सब-डिवीजन

3398. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में डाक विभाग, रेल डाक सेवा और तार इंजीनियरिंग सेवा में कितने डिवीजन और सब-डीविजन हैं ?

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में नये डिवीजन और सब-डिविजन खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो नये डिवीजनों और सब-डिवीजनों के किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल के प्रत्येक राजस्व जिले में डाक विभाग, रेल डाक सेवा तथा तार इंजीनियरिंग सेवा में नये डिवीजन स्थापित करने का है जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में डाक-तार विभाग में सेवाओं में समन्वय तथा तेजी से विकास हो सके ;

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में डाक सेवा के 18 डिवीजन और 58 सब-डिवीजन, रेल डाक सेवा के 3 डिवीजन और 8 सब-डिवीजन, 7 तार इंजीनियरीग डिवीजन और 18 तार इंजीनियरींग सब-डिवीजन, 2 टेलीफोन इंजीनियरी डिवीजन और 6 टेलीफोन इंजीयिनरी सब-डिवीजन हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : बालाघाट में एक नया डाक डिवीज खोनलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में फिलहाल रेल डाक सेवा या तार इंजीनियरी या टेलीफोन इंजीनियरी डिवीजन खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Expenditure on Para-Military Forces Deployed in States

3399. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to charge from the State Governments, the cost of para-military forces that are deputed by the Centre

to States to maintain law and order;

(b) if so, when this will be implemented; and

(c) what is the present expenditure incurred by the Centre, State-wise in the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). States are already liable to pay the cost of such deployment.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Recording of Messages Received in India from Other Planets

3400. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, of late some messages have been recorded in some countries like USSR and USA, received from other planets;

(b) whether such messages have been received in India also, and if so, whether they have been deciphered;

(c) whether India has taken initiative to send Indian Scientists to the countries which have made considerable progress in space research for training to improve its own know-how; and

(d) if so, the number of such scientists and the countries to which they have been sent?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF TOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) We have no information on the subject.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Connections in Ahmedabad

3401. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Central Government have taken to solve the hardship and shortage of Telephone equipment, cables and to meet the needs of the people of Ahmedabad in Gujarat; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to clear the pending list of the O.Y.T. cases for telephones in Ahmedabad to date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Shortage of telephone equipment and cables etc. affects the provision of elephone connection not only in Ahmedabad but in other places too where the growth of telephone demand is high. The Government has taken and proposes to take the following steps to improve the position:—

(i) A new factory for the manufacture of underground cables has been set up at Hyderabad.

(ii) A new factory of the manufacture of telephone switching equipment is being set up during the 5th Plan at Rai Bareli in U.P.

(iii) A new unit for the assembly of telephone instruments has been set up at Naini.

(iv) The production capacity of the existing factory of ITI in Bangalore is being augmented both in respect of telephone switching equipment and telephone instruments.

(b) During the 5th Five Year Plan it is proposed to add an additional 43,200 lines to the equipped capacity of the Ahmedabad Telephone System.

डाक तथा तार विभाग में हिन्दी से अपरिचित कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण

3402. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग में हिन्दी से अपरिचित कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई है जिस से उन्हें हिन्दी में काम करने का ज्ञान प्राप्त हो सके ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : जी हां, डाकतार विभाग के हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को कार्यालय समय के दौरान गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही हिन्दी कक्षाओं में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । तथापि, प्रचालन श्रेणियों के ऐसे डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के लिये जो अपनी शिफ्ट ड्यूटी के कारण इन कक्षाओं का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते विभाग उन स्थानों पर रात्रि पाठशालायें खोलता है जहां इस तरह की पाठशालाओं का औचित्य सिद्ध हो जाता है । प्रचालन कर्मचारियों को अपने निजी प्रयत्नों से हिन्दी सीखने और उनके लिये निर्धारित परीक्षा पास करने के लिये एक मुश्त पुरस्कार आदि के रूप में विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन भी दिये जाते हैं ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये औद्योगिक गृहों के प्रस्ताव का अस्वीकार किया जाना

3403. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के औद्योगिक स्थानों के प्रस्ताव अस्वीकार कर दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या उद्योगों के स्थापित होने से ये क्षेत्र लाभान्वित नहीं होते ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग) . देश के औद्योगिक विकास में एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम के अध्याय 111 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उपक्रमों द्वारा भाग लिये जाने से संबंधित नीति की घोषणा दिनांक 2-2-73 के प्रैस टिप्पण में कर दी गई है जिसकी प्रतियां लोक सभा में दिनांक 21-2-73 को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 281 के उत्तर में सदन के समक्ष रख दी गई थी । इस घोषणा के अनुसार औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की मंजूरी के लिये केवल उन्हीं उपक्रमों के मामलों में विचार किया जायेगा जिन उद्योगों का उल्लेख प्रैस टिप्पण के अनुबन्ध में किया गया हैं । अनुबंध में दिये गये उद्योगों में से भी सरकारी क्षेत्र और लघु क्षेत्र के लिये आरक्षित वस्तुएं भी उसमें से निकालनी पड़ेंगी ।

अन्य उद्योगों को आरम्भ करने के लिये, एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम की सीमा में आने वाले उपक्रमों को अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत (लघु क्षेत्र के लिये आरक्षित उद्योगों के मामले में 75 प्रतिशत) तक निर्यात का दायित्व लेना पड़ता है । पिछड़े क्षेत्र में क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिये ऐसे उपक्रमों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर अन्य

उद्यमियों के साथ साथ यदि कोई हो। प्राप्त आवेदन पर उपर्युक्त नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाता है।

Cases of rape, dacoity, murder in States under President's Rule

3404. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of theft, dacoity, murder, rape and riot, in the States under Presidential Rule for the period from January to September, 1973;

(b) the number of cases in which police is investigating; and

(c) the number of undertrial prisoners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being obtained from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Manipur, and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

जावरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

3405. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में जावरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या क्षमता बढ़ाने के बाद भी अनेक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अब तक नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त एक्सचेंज की क्षमता के अनुसार वहां बोर्ड आदि उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और यदि हां, तो ये आवश्यकतायें कब तक पूरी की जायेंगी ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले के जावरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता तारीख 15-10-71 को 100 से बढ़ाकर 200 लाइनों की कर दी गई थी।

(ख) बहुत से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हाल ही में दिए गए है जिससे पुरानी प्रतीक्षा सूची समाप्त हो गई है। इस समय 143 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं। जुलाई 1973 से प्रतीक्षा सूची में 13 अर्जियां हैं। ये कनेक्शन भी शीघ्र ही दिये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जावरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज है, इसलिये बोर्ड आदि के उपलब्ध होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Diversification Programme by making substantial addition to Plant and Machinery by Foreign Firms

3406. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the conditions stipulated in the exemption orders in force from 1966 to 1969 was that for undertaking diversification programme, only minor balancing equipment would be installed;

(b) whether any definition of "minor balancing" equipment has been laid down;

(c) whether some of the foreign firms undertook diversification programme by making substantial addition to plant and machinery; and

(d) if so, whether Government would cause a thorough inquiry in all such cases and take legal action against firms found guilty of violation of the exemption orders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) One of the conditions for the facility of free diversification permitted since October 1966 to February 1970 was that such diversification shall not entail installation of any additional plant and machinery except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously.

(b) The question as to what would constitute minor balancing equipment would vary from case to case.

(c) and (d). If a case of diversification without a licence, by installation of substantial additional plant and machinery, comes to the notice of Government, Government would enquire into it and take suitable action.

Manual for Appointments, Promotions, Travelling Allowance in the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta

3408. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta has no manual concerning appointments, promotions, travelling allowance, deputation etc., for the employees; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to bring out such a manual?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. The Institute has a manual concerning appointments, promotions, travelling allowance, deputation allowance e c., for the employees.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Issue of Licences

3410. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all licences under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 are issued over the signatures of the Under Secretaries in the Ministry of Industrial Development for the purpose;

(b) whether the present practice results in delay of 2-3 weeks in the issue of licences; and

(c) the reasons why the Under Secretaries in the Ministries concerned with particular industries could not be authorised to sign licences in the interest of expeditious issue of such licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, all industrial licences are required to be authenticated by an Under Secretary in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

A new system of issue of industrial approvals has been introduced from 1-11-1973. Under this system an industrial licence will automatically be issued as soon as the conditions of the letter of intent are fulfilled. It is hoped that with the introduction of the new system the delays in the issue of industrial licences will be considerably reduced.

National Research and Product Development programme for Power Generation

3411. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to introduce National Research and Product Development programmes for power generation during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, allocations proposed to be made for the purpose and the results to be achieved as a result of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A Task Force on Research and Development relating to Electrical Industry and Power System set up under the Steering Group on Power Development has recommended that national research and development programmes in the field of power generatoin may be undertaken by the electrical manufacturing firms.

(b) The allocations are yet to be finalised. It is expected that by these programmes competence to manufacture equipment based on more advanced technologies would be indigenously developed.

Statement of Minister of the Home Affairs ruling out Engineer and I.A.S. Parity

3412. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in one of his statements he ruled out engineer, I.A.S., parity in the country; and

(b) if so, the justification for such a statement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Home Minister was interviewed by some newsmen at Lucknow on 7-9-1973 and at Calcutta on 8-9-1973 and asked several questions regarding the demands of the Engineers and the Specialists. While answering the questions on the demand for parity with the I.A.S., he explained that the technical experts and the administrators belong to clearly different categories by virtue of the functions they perform and the two should not be confused. He clarified that this did not mean, however, that I.A.S. officers should get higher emoluments. The Pay Commission had already dealt with several of the matters raised by the Professional and Specialist Cadres. The recommendations were under consideration of the Government.

The Home Minister expressed the view that Engineers, etc., should study the recommendations of the Pay Commission and if they still felt that some grievances or injustices remain, they should bring those up, and the question of their status, emoluments and service conditions would receive careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government. The Home Minister did not express any opinion on parity as such.

Areas of co-operation in the field of Science and Technology under the Indo-Soviet Treaties

3413. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the areas of cooperation in the field of Science and Technology covered under the two Indo-Soviet treaties of 26th December, 1970 and 9th August, 1971.

(b) are there provisions to cooperate in the fields of atomic science, space, lasser and missiles;

(c) if so, the progress so far achieved in the joint venture;

(d) whether the treaty of the 9th August, 1971 gives access to technology classified as secre with the non-signatory and non-treaty countries; and

(e) what are the specific results by way of specific capabilities and products developed as a result of co-operation after the signing of treaties?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Indo-Soviet treaty of 26th December, 1970 is not a treaty but a trade agreement between India and USSR. The areas of co-operation in the field of science and technology have not been specified in the trade agreement. The second treaty of 9th August, 1971 is a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The only reference to science and technology in the treaty is in Articles VI and VII which read as:

"Article VI: Attaching great importance to economic, scientific and technological cooperation between them, the High Contracting Parties will cotinue to consolidate and expand mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation in these fields as well as expand trade, transport and communications between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and most-favoured-nation treatment, subject to the existing agreements and the special arrangements with contiguous countries as specified in the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement of December 26, 1970."

"Article VII: The High Contracting Parties shall promote future development of ties and contacts between them in the fields of science, art, literature education, public health, press, radio television, cinema, tourism, and sports."

(b) There are no specific provisions covering these fields in either document.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no such reference within the Treaty.

(e) In pursuance of Article VI of the Treaty (signed on 9th August, 1971) an agreement in the field of applied science and technology was signed in Moscow on 2nd October, 1972 between the two countries.

A programme of cooperation was drawn up which covers fields like petrochemicals, machine tools, metallurgy construction technology, light industry, hydro-meteorology, reclamation and water economy, information science chemical and pharmaceuticals, medical sciences, mineral exploration, instrumentation, oceanography, design development centres, rail transportation, standardisation and meteorology, magneto-hydrodynamics, science planning and transfer of technology.

Present position regarding implementation.

Indian team has already visited Soviet Union regarding items on magneto-hydro-dynamics, standardisation and meteorology, remote sensing and aerial survey, mass construction and low cost housing and reclamation of sand still and salinised soil. Indian teams have been constituted for items on rubber technology, machine tools, planning of science and transfer of technology who are likely to visit USSR in 1974 summer.

Soviet scientists visited India regarding the item on standardization and meteorology.

पांचवीं योजना के आंकड़ों पर मूल्य वृद्धि का प्रभाव

3414. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं योजना के आंकड़े तैयार करने के समय से अब तक थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण योजना के लक्ष्य बदल दिए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो बदले हुये लक्ष्य क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (के) दृष्टिकोण पत्र में वर्णित किये गये पांचवीं योजना के अनुमान 1971–72 की कीमतों के आधार पर तैयार किये गये थे। 1972–73 के दौरान थोक मूल्यों के औसत सूचकांक में 9.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। क्योंकि फुटकर मूल्यों का सामान्य सूचकांक संकलित नहीं किया गया था अतः इन मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई यह बताना संभव नहीं है। किन्तु 1972–73 के दौरान श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 7.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। यह सूचकांक फुटकर मूल्य आंकड़ों पर आधारित होता है। वर्तमान वर्ष के प्रथम सात महीनों में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक वर्ग तथा श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचनांक में क्रमश 16.0 प्रतिशत तथा 17.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) पांचवीं योजना का प्रारूप 1972–73 के मूल्यों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है तथा पांचवीं योजना के संशोधित लक्ष्य दृष्टिकोण पत्र के तैयार होने के बाद हुये मूल्य परिवर्तनों तथा अन्य परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये निर्धारित किये गये हैं। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद पांचवीं योजना के प्रारूप की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Recognition of National Metallurgical Laboratory Employee Association, and Scientific Workers' Association

3415. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Metallurgical Laboratory Employees Association and the National Metallurgical Laboratory Scientific Workers' Assocation have been for a long time representing for recognition of their organisations and also for a probe into the activities of he National Metalurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The National Metallurgical Laboratory employees' Association and Scientific Workers' Association, two registered Trade Unions under the Trade Union Act, have made representations from time to time for their recognition. The Associations have not been recognised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) since they do not conform to the norms laid down by the Government of India for recognition of Staff Associations. However, any complaint of whatsoever nature it might be when brought to the notice by whomsoever, are looked into and remedial action is taken wherever required.

आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों में व्याप्त रोष

3416. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलिविजन और आकाशवाणी के उच्च अधिकारियों की अनियमितताओं के कारण आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों में अत्यधिक रोष व्याप्त है;

(ख) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों को बिना किसी कारण के नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों ने पहले भी अपना रोष व्यक्त किया था; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह). (क) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की यूनियन ने कुछ स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवा समाप्ति के विरोध में और कुछ अन्य शिकायतों के समर्थन में 23-10-73 से 20-11-73 तक प्रदर्शन किये ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । कुछ मामलों में उनसे किये गये अनुबन्ध की धारा 4(1) के अन्तर्गत उचित प्रशासनिक कारण स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई हैं ।

(ग) यूनियन की कुछ अन्य मांगों के संबंध में पहले कुछ आन्दोलन हुआ है ।

(घ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों से सम्बद्ध सेवा मामलों पर सामयिक चर्चा हेतु, मंत्रालय, महानिदेशक आकाशवाणी और स्टेशनों के स्तरों पर एक त्रि-सूची अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है । अखिल भारतीय स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट यूनियन को सब स्तरों पर मिलने, अपने सदस्यों की शिकायतों पर चर्चा करने और उनके निराकरण हेतु समुचित उपायों की खोजबीन करने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है ।

Setting up of a T.V. Film Laboratory

3417. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a T.V. film laboratory has been set up recently; and

(b) if so, the functions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) 16 mm film processing facilities already exist in Delhi Television Centre. These facilities have been provided recently at Bombay and Srinagar, Television Centres.

(b) The function of the Film processing plant is to develop 16 mm films used for film coverages in Television Centres.

Alleged Denial of Franchise to Hindus in Nagaland

3418. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri S. P. Sastry, Deputy Leader of Hindu Naga Rakshak Dal at Nallore on 14th October, 1973, regarding denial of franchise to Hindus in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the allegations made are baseless.

सीमेन्ट मिल मालिकों के साथ पंचाट के बारे में बातचीत

3419. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट मिल मालिक एक ओर तो पंचाट निर्णय के बारे में उनकी बात चीत कर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर चोर बाजार में 30 से 40 रूपये तक सीमेन्ट की बोरी बेच रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख). 'सीमेन्ट मैनुफेक्चरर्ज एसोशिएशन' की ओर से सरकार को एक मांग पत्र मिला था जिसमें मजदूरों पर आयी उस अतिरिक्त लागत के, जो सीमेन्ट मजदूरों की निम्नतम मजदूरी में अभी हाल में की गयी वृद्धि से पैदा हुयी थी, मुआवजे के रूप में अन्तरिम सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

भारत सरकार को अभी सिर्फ एक सीमेन्ट उत्पादक के खिलाफ ही नियंत्रित दर की अपेक्षा अधिक दाम लेने की खास शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है। सम्बन्धित राज्य से इस मामले की जांच करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Paper Manufacturing Plant in Bihar

3420. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Paper Manufacturing Plant in the State of Bihar during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan has yet to be finalised and it is not possible at this stage to indicate the specific projects and their location.

Low Output of Bangalore Electronics Units

3421. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the various causes of the low output of Bangalore Electronics Units; and

(b) the remedial measures proposed to be taken?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to a report in the "Statesman" of 8th November which is based on a survey of the small scale electronic units in the Bangalore Metropolitan area conducted, at the invitation of the Mysore State Finance Corporation, by the Karnataka Branch of the Indian Statistical Institute. The Suvey has revealed that the number of units in the small scale sector which was 8 in 1963 went upto 53 in 1972 while production-wise there has been an increase of 166 per cent in 1968 and 1417 per cent in 1971 (as compared to the value in 1967). It is thus clear that there has been a significant increase in the number of units as well as value of production. The Survey, has also stated however that only 28 per cent of the installed capacity is actually being used and has suggested that greater utilisation may be made through working more shifts, ensuring adequate supply of raw materials and a greater off-take by the public sector units in and around Bangalore. Most of these problems are however common to the small scale industry in the country. The various aspects covered in the Report were discussed at a Seminar held on 20th October, 1973 in which the Secretary, Department of Electronics also

participated. The suggestions for effecting improvements that were made at the Seminar are under examination by the Central and State Govenments who will endeavour to implement as many of them as possible.

Grey-Iron Foundry Project for Automobile Industry in Fifth Plan

3422. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether a grey-iron foundry project for automobile industry has been included in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): As the Fifth Plan is still to be finalised, it is not possible to name the projects to be taken up during the Plan.

Utilisation of Upper Damodar Valley Coalfields

3423. Dr. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fuel Research Institute of Dhanbad has worked out schemes for the utilisation of the coal-fields in the Upper Damodar Valley; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) has outlined three schemes for the development of Upper Damodar Valley comprising the districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau and Ranchi.

(b) **Schedule-I: Coking coals.**— The development of Bokaro coalfield and supply of energy in the form of coal, coke and power for the region leads to setting up of a Central Coal Preparation Plant. The scheme envisages benefication of coals (8.4 million tonnes per year) from three coalfields *viz.*, Ramgarh, West Bokaro and East Bokaro in three units designed for treating coals of different volatile matters. It also envisages that 70 per cent of Bokaro's needs be met from adjoining coalfields after proper beneficiation and blending at the Central Preparation Plant and the rest 30 per cent from Jharia coalfield.

A proposal had also been made to set up an independent coke oven complex near the coal preparation plant with complete utilisation of by-products, including fertilizer production.

Schedule-II: Non-coking/semi-coking coals of South Keranpura coalfields.— The scheme envisages carbonisation of sized raw (2.0 million tonnes per year)/washed coals in vertical retorts for production of semi-coke for domestic and industrial use, tar and gas.

Scheme-III: Chemicals and fertilizers from coal.—The scheme envisages treatment of about 6 million tonnes of raw coal per year of which approximately 2.3 million tonnes of clean coals will be gasified with steam and oxygen. Power will be generated in back pressure turbing from the process steam.

Jobs under Half-a-Million Scheme

3424. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have so far been provided employment under "Jobs for Half-a-million" scheme; and

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved by 31st March, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Schemes having a job potential of 5.60 lakhs received from various States and Union Territories under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, have already been sanctioned by the Planning Commission and their implementation is in progress. It will be possible to make proper assessment by the end of the year.

Police Firing on Colliery Workers at Charhi in Hazaribagh District, Bihar

3425. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police opened fire on the colliery workers at Charhi in Hazaribagh District in Bihar recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

केन्द्रीय यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान परिषद् दुर्गापुर में आविष्कार

3426. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान दुर्गापुर 1 अप्रैल 1972 तक केवल छत्तीस प्राविधिक । आविष्कार का ही विकास करने में सफल रहा है ।

(ख) क्या उनमें से केवल तेरह प्राविधिकों को कार्यरूप दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और शेष आविष्कारों का तत्काल प्रयोग करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) केन्द्रीय यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० एम० आर० आई०) दुर्गापुर ने 1 अप्रैल, 1972 तक 79 प्रविधियां राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम (एन० आर० डी० सी०) को वाणिज्यिक प्रयोग के लिये प्रदान की थी । जिनमें से छत्तीस, एन० आर० डी० सी० द्वारा उद्योगों को वितरीत की जा चुकी हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रयोगशाला द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता, परामर्श एवं परीक्षण सेवाएं भी उद्योगों को दी गई हैं ।

(ख) एन० आर० डी० सी० के माध्यम से उद्योगों को दी गई छत्तीस प्रविधियों में से बीस प्रविधियों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रविधियों का वितरण प्राप्त होने के बाद कुछ पार्टियों की रुचि खत्म हो गई हैं । अन्य प्रविधियां उत्पादन के लिये विकासाधीन हैं । प्रयोग शाला और एन० आर० डी० सी० बाईसेंसधारी पार्टियों को उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कराने के लिये उनकी सहायता हेतु सक्रिय कदम उठा रहे हैं इच्छुक पार्टियों को आकर्षित करने के लिये एन० आर० डी० सी० अन्य प्रविधियों का भी प्रचार कर रहा है ।

Appointment of Chairman in National Textile Corporation

3427. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the date by which the new Chairman of the National Textile Corporation will be appointed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Shri A. N. Banerji, Special Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, has been appointed Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the National Textile Corporation in addition to his own duties in the Ministry of Industrial Development as an interim measure. A decision regarding appointment of a Chairman-cum-Managing Director, on a long term basis is expected to be taken shortly.

Decision on Manufacture of Cross Bar Equipment at ITI Unit at Rai Bareli

3428. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have resolved not to manufacture sophisticated cross-bar equipments in the newly started Indian Telephone Industries Unit at Rai-Bareli; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Rai Bareli Unit of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. will have an ultimate production capacity of 3 lakh lines per year of telephone switching equipment. Government have recently decided to set up manufacturing capacity of 1 lakh lines per year of Strowger-type switching equipment at Rai Bareli in the first phase. The Strowger system has given satisfactory service and the know-how for manufacture of this type of equipment is available with the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. As regards the second phase of Rai Bareli Unit, a technical team is being set up to evaluate all available common control switching systems with a view to recommending the most appropriate system for production.

Bill to Regulate Working Conditions of Workers in Film Industry

3429. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring up legislation regulating the working conditions of workers in the film industry; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Bill is at the drafting stage.

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान शिक्षितबेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिएआंवटन

3430. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांच योजना के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य रूप रेखा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है । पांचवीं योजना के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की विभिन्न स्कीमों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Setting up of a Cement Factory in Bilaspur

3431. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received a representation for the setting up of a Cement factory at Bilaspur (in Himachal Pradesh) in view of a large deposits of 1st grade limestone in the Gagal area of Bilaspur District, according to a geological survey; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of an Export-Oriented Sector in Public Sector during Fifth Plan

3432. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert group of Planning Commission has recommended to establish an export-oriented sector in the public sector during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent on Refreshment and Entertainment of Ministers

3433. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount incurred on each Minister including the Prime Minister year-wise since they assumed office after the election in 1971 on account of refreshment and entertainment year-wise and upto-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Ministers are not entitled to be provided with refreshments and entertainment at Government expense. Cabinet Ministers and some of the Ministers of State are, however, entitled to a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 per mensem respectively. The expenditure on this account for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 99,000 and for the year 1972-73 it was Rs. 98,370. For the current financial year upto the end of October 1973, it works out to Rs. 71000.

Amount spent on Security of Ministers

3434. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount incurred on each Minister including the Prime Minister since they assumed office after the election in 1971 on account of security, year-wise and upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prospects of Indo-Japanese Collaboration

3435. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on 'Indo-Japanese Business Scope' was organised at New Delhi in October this year by the Industrial Colab (India) Limited;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made at the symposium; and

(c) what prospects of Indo-Japanese collaboration were explored and delineated at the symposium?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). As already mentioned in the question, the symposium was organised by a private firm (M/s. Industrial Colab (India) Limited) and not by the Government of India. A full report on the symposium has not been received by the Ministry of Industrial Development. According to available information, however, matters relating to industrial licensing, foreign collaboration and investments including foreign exchange regulations in India were discussed at the symposium. Labour intensive industries export-oriented industries, import substitution areas in the medium and small scale sectors, were mentioned as having prospects for Indo-Japanese cooperation.

पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर क्षेत्र में रुके व्यक्तियों का कश्मीर में प्रवेश

3436. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1947, 1965 और 1971 के दौरान पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर क्षेत्र में रुके व्यक्तियों को भारत सरकार द्वारा कश्मीर में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Communal Riots in Sabarkanta District, Gujarat

3437. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were communal rotts in Sabarkanta District of Gujarat recently;

(b) whether the State Government issued orders to shoot at sight to the Police; and

(c) whether Government have received any report from the State Government in this regard and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, trouble arose in Modasa (Sabarkanta district) following an incident of alleged eve-teasing on 10th September, 1973. One of the girls lodged a complain with the police against four alleged accused persons, two of whom were arrested the next morning and the remaining two around mid-day. Earlier some leading persons of the town had gone to the police station and complained about alleged inaction on the part of the police in not arresting the accused. In the meanwhile, shops started

closing down and a procession came to the police station following which school and college students came out of their classes. On receiving this information, the district authorities rushed to Modasa with a police party and found a mob pelting stones at the police station. When efforts to persuade the mob to disperse failed, prohibitory orders were issued and since the mob contained to indulge in pelting stones, the police resorted to teargas in order to bring the situation under control. The district authorities also resorted to firing to disperse mobs including in arson in the market area of the town, and in other parts of the town. Curfew was imposed and badcharacters rounded up. Persons holding armed licences were asked to deposit their arms with the police. The district authorities also convened a meeting of the local Peace committee.

2. As a result of police firing, one person died and two persons were injured. During the disturbances, 14 policemen were injured and properties belonging to the majority as well as minority communities were destroyed. 19 offences have been registered in connection with the disturbances and are under investigation. There were some incidents and tensions by way of repercussions in the surrounding towns and villages of the district. Prompt action was taken to deal with these incidents.

3. The State Government have issued orders for providing suitable relief and assistance to the sufferers of the disturbances.

Percentage of People who speak in Scheduled Languages

3438. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 29.67 per cent Indians speak Hindi; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of the people who speak in the Scheduled languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The final data on mother tongues/languages of 1971 Census have not yet been released. However according to the provisional figures, Hindi-speaking population in 1971 based on the same grouping of mother tongues as adopted at the 1961 Census, comes to 162,577,613 or 29.67 per cent of the total population.

(b) The 1971 provisional figure of persons who speak languages (including of mother tongues grouped under each) specified in the VIII schedule of the Constitution of India is given below:

Language	Percentage of Populatio
All languages mentioned in Schedule eight of the Constitution of India.	87·34
1. Assamese	1·64
2. Bengali	8·17
3. Gujarati	4·72
4. Hindi	29·67
5. Kannada	3·96
6. Kashmiri	0·45
7. Malayalam	4·00
8. Marathi	7.71
9. Oriya	3·62
10. Punjabi	2·22
11. Sanskrit	Nil
12. Sindhi	0·31
13. Tamil	6·88
14. Telugu.	8·17
15. Urdu	5·22

Supply of Bamboo to Paper Mills in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

3439. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two sister Concerns and paper mills at Dandeli and Rajamundri in Karnataka and Andhra States respectively are getting their supplies of Bamboo for paper production at different rates from the two State Governments, if so, the rates;

(b) the rates at which the other State Governments are selling bamboo to the other paper manufacturers in the country, unit and State-wise;

(c) the factor cost of raw material in the total cost of production of paper pre-tax;

(d) the pre-tax profits of the two paper mills at clause (a) above; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue guidelines in case of raw material concessions to industries falling within the State subjects, to guide them and arrive at all-India norms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR PRANAB MUKLOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a), (b) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The factor cost of raw material in the total cost of production of paper pre-tax varies from Mill to Mill and also the kind of the raw material used in each Paper Mill.

(e) No, Sir.

Survey of Minority Population in Karnataka

3440. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the minorities population in Karnataka, and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): No such survey has been conducted. However according to the 1971 Census, the data regarding the six major religious communities of Karnataka are as follows:

Religious Community	1971 Census Population	% to total Population
1. Hindus	25,332,388	86.46
2. Muslims	3,113,298	10.60
3. Christians	613,026	2.09
4. Sikhs	6,830	0.02
5. Buddhists	14,139	0.05
6. Jains	218,862	0.75

Allotment of Residential Plots to Harijans in Bundelkhand Region

3441. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Harijan families in Bundelkhand region who have been allotted residential plots; and

(b) the names of villages, district-wise, where these plots have been allotted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Issue of Licences to Monopoly Houses in Industrial Sector

3442. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Industrial licences issued by Government during 1973;

(b) the number of licences given to the monopoly houses in Industrial Sectors; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the period January—August 1973, 294 industrial licences were issued. Out of these, 27 industrial licences have gone in favour of concerns belonging to or controlled by the 20 Larger Houses as defined by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

(c) The industrial licences are issued in accordance with the declared policy of the Government. According to the current policy the Larger Industrial Houses are eligible to participate in 19 industries of importance to national economy, provided the items of manufacture are not reserved for the public or the small scale sector. Preference is also given to small and medium enterpreneurs. They will ordinarily be excluded from these industries except where production is predominently for exports.

औद्योगिक गृहों को लाइसेंस /आशयपत्र जारी करना

3443. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बार-बार नये उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये अथवा विद्यमान संस्थाओं के विस्तार के लिये बड़े बीस औद्योगिक गृहों में से प्रत्येक को कितने लाइसेंस अथवा आशयपत्र किस-किस तारीख को दिये गये ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । **ग्रन्थालय में रखें गए । देखिए संख्या** LT—5906/73

'New Energy Concept' based on Own Resources

3444. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme like 'New Energy Concept' based on our own resources; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The formulation of a new Energy Policy with reference to the long-term perspective of energy demand consistent with our desired economic growth and resource endowments has been referred to the Fuel Policy Committee constituted by the Government. While the Committee is working on the long-term energy policy and is expected to give its report within the next few weeks, the Committee's first report on the "Fuel Policy for the Seventies" has been received by the Government in May

1972. This report emphasises the need to curb the use of oil products and suggests the larger use of coal in different sectors of the economy. The summary of the recommendations of this Committee was laid on the Table of the House in August 1972. The final report of this Committee is awaited.

Proposal to issue Licences to Large Houses in Backward Areas

3445. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Chief Minister has suggested that Industrial Licences should be freely given to large houses if they establish units in specially selected backward areas;

(b) if so, whether Government of India has studied this proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The location of an industrial undertaking in a backward area is one of the considerations taken into account for grant of industrial licences. Government have, however stated in its decisions on industrial policy announced in February 1973 that the applications for industrial licences from houses covered by MRTP Act would be considered only for the 19 specified industries, or for predominantly export-oriented industries.

Diversification of Production by Foreign Firms

3446. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the conditions stipulated in the orders exempting industries from the licensing provisions issued in 1966 and 3 subsequent years was that no foreign exchange expenditure, direct or indirect, was involved;

(b) whether some of the foreign industrial units have diversified production under the exemption orders involving foreign exchange expenditure;

(c) whether Government have made a study of the effects of diversification specially in the case of foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity *vis-a-vis* excessive out flow of foreign exchange directly and indirectly, and rapid built up of their assets in India: and

(d) if so, whether Government would cause a thorough inquiry to be made into all such cases and take action against the firms found guilty of having contravened the conditions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). One of the conditions stipulated in the orders regarding free diversification upto 25 per cent of licensed capacity issued in 1966 was that no additional expenditure of foreign exchange would be involved. Subsequently, in December, 1967, this condition was deleted in respect of cases of diversification into priority industries. In June, 1969, Government reviewed this relaxation and decided that free diversification by use of imported or scarce indigenous raw materials would not be permitted in case of items included in the banned list. The foreign companies were eligible to diversify their production involving imported raw materials into priority industries not included in the banned list.

(c) The orders regarding free diversification were intended to fully utilise the idle capacities caused by recession in that period. As the

diversification was not to be in excess of 25 per cent of the licensed capacity of the undertaking, the question of excessive outflow of foreign exchange would not seem to arise.

(d) Does not arise. However, if a case of an industrial undertaking having diversified its production, in violation of the conditions prescribed, comes to the notice of Government, Government would enquire into it and take suitable action. The foreign companies have been excluded from the scope of all exemptions from industrial licensing since February, 1970.

Conditions for Diversification Programme

3447. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the exemption orders in force during 1966 and three subsequent years, one of the conditions stipulated was that details of diversification programme would be reported to the DGTD along with certain facts;

(b) if so, whether the reports referred to, were duly made by industrial units with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent to the DGTD;

(c) if so, the outlines of the reports made and whether a regular record was maintained of such reports by DGTD; and

(d) the checks were applied to verify that the diversification programmes fulfilled the stipulated conditions in the exemption orders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). In the orders issued in October, 1966, which allowed free diversification upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity, the industrial undertakings were required to intimate to the appropriate technical authority the particulars regarding their revised manufacturing programme and the new articles proposed to be manufactured and also the value and nature of the minor balancing plant, if any, added by them. In the absence of specific separate return specified in this behalf, by and large, they were including the diversified items in their over all monthly production returns, which are reflected in the regular records maintained by DGTD. In cases of doubt, DGTD could ascertain further particulars from the industrial undertaking and make reports to the Administrative Ministry.

C.O.B. Licences not obtained by Units

3449. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has since collected the statistics of units which have not obtained C.O.B. or have not submitted applications therefor;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the further time likely to be taken in collecting the required information?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Statistics of units which have not obtained C.O.B. licences or have not submitted applications therefor are not maintained by the Ministry. The position is that under section 29B(1) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Central Government may exempt, subject to such conditions as

it may think fit to impose, any industrial undertaking or class of industrial undertakings or any scheduled industry or class of scheduled industries as it may specify from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act. Under section 29B(2) of the Act, where any notification regarding any such exemption is cancelled, the undertakings which were enjoying the exemption shall carry on with their business (C.O.B.) only in accordance with a licence issued in this behalf by the Central Government. Undertakings which are required to have a C.O.B. licence but which have not submitted applications therefor but are continuing to operate without a valid C.O.B. licence will attract the penal provisions of the Act.

Issue of Ad Hoc Licence to Coca Cola Export Corporation for manufacture of Citrus Fruit Beverage

3450. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coca Cola Export Corporation was given permission to expand its activities to manufacture citrus fruit beverage base provided foreign exchange for any raw material will not be asked for in November, 1964; and

(b) if so, the reasons for granting *ad hoc* licence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) While according approval to Coca Cola Export Corporation for the manufacture of beverage bases in November, 1964, one of the conditions was that foreign exchange required for import of raw materials for the manufacture of beverage bases will be met from the export promotion entitlement granted to them for export of Coca Cola concentrates.

(b) With effect from 1st April, 1971, the replenishment allowed to Coca Cola Export Corporation against their exports of concentrates was reduced from 20 per cent to 4.5 per cent. The import replenishment quota was being used by them to meet the requirements of concentrates of the bottling plants. In view of the sharp reduction in the import replenishment quota, *ad hoc* actual user licences had to be issued to the Corporation to keep these bottling plants in operation.

Issue of Licence to Coca Cola Bottlers

3451. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether while granting permission for setting up new Coca Cola plant after 1966 a condition was placed that no import licences for raw material will be given to the Coca Cola Bottlers; and

(b) the reasons why, A.U. Licences were granted to Coca Cola Bottlers who were registered after 1966?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). While approving Bottling Plants after 1966, it was stipulating that the scheme will not confer any right on the Coca Cola Export Corporation to claim additional imported raw materials on Actual User basis, required for the manufacture of concentrates and that the Corporation will arrange supply of concentrates to the Bottlers out of raw materials that may be made available against their own exports of concentrates. Therefore, there was no question of granting Actual Users' licence to Coca Cola Bottlers for such raw materials.

Manufacture of Soda Salts by Coca Cola Export Corporation

3452. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation charges their bottlers indirect royalty for Soda by way of selling salts to the Bottlers;

(b) whether Government have given this Company permission to manufacture and sell Soda Salts; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) It has been ascertained from M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation that they do not collect a percentage of turnover from their bottlers against the supply of concentrates.

(b) M|s. Coca Cola Export Corporation have not taken separate permission to manufacture and sell Soda Salts.

(c) Does not arise.

Obtaining C.O.B. by Coca Cola Export Corporation before Expansion

3453. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all foreign companies and their branches operating in India are required to take a C.O.B. as per Press Notification of 19th February, 1970;

(b) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation have obtained C.O.B. before expanding their present activities by introducing Fanta-Grape; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir; only in cases which attract the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) and (c). Manufacture of beverage concentrates is not covered under the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and as such Coca Cola Export Corporation are not required to obtain such a licence.

Production of Radio and T.V. sets in the Small Scale Sector

3454. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio industry is likely to have a record production target of four million sets in the small scale sector;

(b) whether in the small scale sector 64 units have been licensed for television sets out of which only ten units are in production; and if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) when all the units are likely to start production?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No production targets have been set for the Radio Industry in the small scale sector. Current production in the small scale sector is around one million sets per annum and future production will depend upon the demand for the item.

(b) and (c). Of the 64 units in the small scale sector that have been approved for production of TV Receivers, 10 have already gone into production; about 40 more parties are in various stages of implementation such as, obtaining licence for capital goods, licence for raw materials and components and undertaking pilot production. Units that have not made any progress at all have been asked to explain the reasons for the poor progress. It is expected that by 1974-75, a significant number of units will commence production.

News-item 'Bihar Adivasis launch Naxalite-type struggle'

3455. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Naxalite-style armed struggle has been launched by the militant "Shivaji Samaj" among the Adivasis in the hilly areas of Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether any directions have been issued by Government to the Bihar Government for taking effective steps to effectively curtail and prevent this movement; and if so, the gist of such directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not strictly arise. However, Government are aware that innocent Adivasis particulary in Giridih District are being instigated to take law into their own hands and resume possession and forcibly harvest standing crops of lands which they believe to have been alienated from them without due authorisation. Government of Bihar have launched a publicity campaign to make such Adivasis familiar with their rights under law. Additional courts have also been constituted to ensure expeditious disposal of cases arising under the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

Equipping police with lie-detector equipment

3456. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Police in the Capital has been equipped with a lie-detector equipment to find out the truth of the matter from the culprits;

(b) if so, whether such an instrument is indigenous or imported;

(c) the extent to which such an instrument has been used in Nagmani murder case to find out the truth of the case; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide such instruments at all the important police stations in the various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No use of this instrument was made in this case.

(d) The maintenance of law and order is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to take a decision in the matter.

Self-Sufficiency in Key Industries

3459. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has taken long strides towards self-sufficiency in many key industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Import substitution as a means of achieving self-reliance has, for long, been one of the key elements in the industrialisation strategy of the country. As a result, the country has achieved substantial manufacturing capabilities in many key and basic industries such as steel, power-generating equipment, heavy machine building industries. Apart from the emphasis on building up production in such industries, the import policy has been oriented towards prohibiting imports of such items and accelerating the pace of indigenisation.

Safeguards in Atomic Energy establishments to check pilferage of Fissionable Material

3460. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the department of Atomic Energy have under consideration a scheme to provide adequate safeguards in Indias Atomic Energy establishments;

(b) whether there have been instances of pilferage of fissionable material from certain establishments and using them for terriorist activities; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to check these instances?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) Adequate physical safeguards exist in the Department of Atomic Energy in respect of nuclear material at its various establisments where such material is stored or used. The Development, however, keeps abreast of the views expressed by others on the subject and keeps the question of adequacy of safeguards under constant review.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Lines between Daltonganj and Patna, Delhi, Ranchi

3461. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone line between Daltonganj and Patna, Delni, Ranchi remains always out of order and it works only three to four days in a month; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to keep the lines working at least 25 days in a month?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir. Direct circuits are provided from Daltonganj to Ranchi and Daltonganj to Patna. There is no direct line from Daltonganj to Delhi and calls from Daltonganj to Delhi are routed *via* Ranchi. Over 85 per cent of the calls booked between Daltonganj and Ranchi and over 70 per cent of the calls booked between Daltonganj and Patna, were effective during the past fortnight. This is normal as the ineffective calls also include the calls cancelled by the subscribers for reasons unconnected with the Department.

(b) To improve communcations on open-wire carrier system has recently been installed between Daltonganj and Dalmianagar, which will shorten the route to Patna and result in higher effciency. A microwave project to link Daltonganj with Ranchi is also included for commissioning in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Import of T.V. Equipments and Modernisation of T.V. Stations

3462. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.B. Ministry is facing any crisis for importing the T.V. equipments recently;

(b) if so, which are those countries which usually export T.V. equipments to India; and

(c) whether any collaboration with foreign technical know-how can be installed to modernize the T.V. stations and to open more T.V. Stations in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, TV equipment is available from West European countries, U.S.A. and Japan. T.V. Studio and transmitter equipment is also being now progressively manufactured by Messrs. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, India.

(c) M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore are already manufacturing in India, with foreign collaboration, TV video Studio Equipment, Telecine Equipment together with antenna and some test instruments for new T.V. Stations. Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, have also taken up development of broad band, microwave link equipment for transmission of TV signals.

Grant of pension to Ex-INA Personnel and Naval Ratings who revolted against British Power

3463. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of pension granted so far to (i) ex-INA personnel and (ii) Naval Ratings, who revolted against the British power and the applications of these two categories still remaining under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether some cases of sanctioning of pension to persons other than accredited freedom fighters have been drawn to the attention of the Government; and

(c) if so, the facts about such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Pension has been sanctioned to 3121 ex-INA personnel out of 21553 applications received. 77 cases have been rejected.

The number of participants of RIN Mutiny of 1946 is estimated to be about 550. However, it is not known how many of these persons or their dependents have applied for pension. So far 14 cases of ex-RIN Ratings have come to notice and have been approved for pension. Other cases will be examined quickly and disposed of.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2554 answered on 28.11.73.

Congestion in Retiring Rooms of Patna Trunk Exchange

3464. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge congestion in retiring rooms and rest rooms of Patna Trunk Exchange and staff on duty are facing hardship; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No. There are two Rest Rooms, area 625 sq. feet each, one for female staff and the other for male staff. Retiring Room has been provided to the male staff only for those who are put on night duty. There has been some increase in the telephone staff in the recent past resulting in some congestion in Rest Rooms. No additional accommodation is available at present or Rest Rooms but it might be possible to provide some more accommodation when some officers are shifted to some other building, in future.

Passing of free calls in Patna Trunk Exchange

3465. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.Os. punished for passing free calls in Patna Trunk Exchange during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons why they are kept in Patna Trunk Exchange against the interest of trunk services at the cost of revenue and public interest?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Fifteen telephone operators have been punished and they are being kept under strict watch.

(b) In the interests of efficient trunk service to the public and to avoid loss of trunk revenue the working of the Telephone operators is observed secretly round the clock. If any operator is found passing free trunk calls, disciplinary ac ion is trunk calls, disciplinary action is practice.

Telephone and Communication Complex

3466. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister laid down the foundation for telephone and communication complex in her constituency recently;

(b) whether this unit is in collaboration with American Company;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the said firm had its hand in bringing Military Junta rule in Chile; and

(d) if so, what prompted Government to make use of the said firm?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The Prime Minister laid on 22nd October, 1973, at Rae Bareli, the foundation stone of a telephone switching factory with an ultimate capacity to manufacture 3 lakh lines of telephone switching equipment per year.

In the first phase this factory will manufacture 1 lakh lines of strowger type of switching equipment. No decision has been taken regarding the type of equipment for the second phase.

(b) In respect of manufacture of stowger type equipment, no foreign collaboration is involved.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

'Warning against industrial sabotage'

3467. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a paper read at the Police Science Congress held at Bangalore recently, a warning against industrial sabotage has been sounded; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken against it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary vigilance for prevention of industrial sabotage is being maintained by the authorities concerned.

Alleged political dismissals from Govt. service

3468. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news reports regarding alleged "Political dismissals" from Government service; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the news-item in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 31st October, 1973 captioned "Government silent on 'political dismissals'". The news-item seems to relate to an item in the agenda of the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for the Ministry of Home Affairs held on 28th August, 1973 regarding the number of Central Government employees who had been suspended or dismissed from service on the basis of adverse police reports and the nature of the adverse reports.

The factual position is that in order to ensure that persons in Government service are loyal, upright and impartial, it is necessary for the Government to ensure that candidates for appointment are in all respects suitable for such appointment to Government service. No person is considered unfit for appointment solely because of his political opinions. Occasionally, however, because of urgency for making appointments, temporary postings are made subject to verification of character and antecedents. If such candidates are not found suitable for retention in Government service after verification of their character and antecedents, their services can be terminated under the provisions of the Temporary Service Rules. Since powers are vested in the various appointing authorities under Government, the number of such cases is not collected and maintained by the Government. The allegation made in the news-item mentioned above to the effec that it was "assumed that many Government employees are dismissed because of their political affiliations and some of them have been active workers of various parties" is, however, not correct. The position is that no person is considered unfit for employment under

Government merely on the ground of his holding certain political opinions. It will be seen from the news-item that this was clarified in the paper circulated at the meeting.

Disparity in service conditions and pay scales of employees engaged on implementation of Official Languages Act

3469. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will he Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of uniform work and duties, there is great disparity in the service conditions and the pay scales of the employees in various Ministries of the Government of India to implement the Official Languages Act; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to bring about uniformity in the position, status and service conditions of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). There are different scales of pay for Hindi officers and Hindi Translators etc. in different Ministries|Departments. Keeping in view the prescribed qualifications and nature of work, the Third Pay Commission have recommended uniform scales of pay for the same category of posts connected with Hindi work. The disparities in pay scales will, therefore, be removed considerably after implementation of the recommendations of the Commission.

Machines purchased by various Departments of Government from IBM

3470. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) what business is carried on in India by the I.B.M. of U.S.A. and what are its antecedents;

(b) how many I.B.M. Machines have been purchased by each Central Government department and at what cost;

(c) how many machines have been hired by each Central Government department from the company todate; and

(d) the monthly rent of each hired machine and the total amount paid to I.B.M. as hire charges todate?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The International Business Machines (India) are a branch of the IBM World Trade Corporation, New York. They started their operations in India in 1951 and are engaged in marketing Data Processing equipment including Computers and related equipment. An important part of their activities has been to bring in "as-Is" equipment from abroad, refurbishing in India and selling it|leasting it to customers. They also manufacture Data Preparation and Unit Record equipment. They export Data Entry Device, Unit Record, and Spares and Cards. They operate 4 Data Service Centres where facilities are made available to the public on a charge basis.

(b) to (d). Necessary information is given in the Statements (1 and 2) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5907/73]. These relate only to Computers and to the Govt. Departments, including agencies and Institutions funded by Central Government. Information on the total amounts paid by each department cover a wide period and are being compiled.

Judgement of Orissa High Court on Imposition of President's Rule in Orissa

3471. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 22nd October, 1973 the Division Bench of the Orissa

High Court in their judgement on the Writ Petition challenging the validity of imposition of President's rule in Orissa and dissolution of the Orissa State Assembly on March 3, had observed that the Orissa Governor, while recommending imposition of President's rule and dissolution of the State Assembly "did not, however honour the conventions prevalent in Great Britain by not calling upon Leader of he Pragati Party, who was then the leader of the Opposition, to form a Ministry on the ground that the Ministry to be formed under Shri Patnaik's leadership might not be stable"; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, has been taken on the said observation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The judgment is under examination.

Letter of Intent issued to Electronics Corporation of India to expand its Industrial Capacity in Hyderabad

3472. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Letter of Intent has been given to the Electronics Corporation of India to expand its existing industrial capacity at Hyderabad;

(b) the likely expenditure and time for the completion of the expansion programme and additional employment potential to be generated as a result of this expansion; and

(c) the likely increase in the manufacturing capacity of the unit?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The total investment envisaged in the Five Year Expansion Programme of Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., for the year 1971—76 is of the order of Rs. 1151 lakhs. The programme is expected to be completed by the end of 1975-76. The additional employment potential generated is expected to be of the order of 3,600 employees and an increase in production by about Rs. 21 crores is expected to be achieved after the completion of the Expansion Programme.

Paper and Pulp Manufacturing Units

3473. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of paper and pulp manufacturing Units in the country, State-wise and their actual production, Unit-wise in 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5908/73].

Dharna for Upgrading Cuddapah Station as an Originating Station

3474. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be leased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of a 'Dharna' staged in front of the Station Engineer, All India Radio, Cuddapah recently demanding the upgrading of Cuddapah Station as an originating station;

(b) whether representations had been made a number of times in the past from all sections of the people in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for not upgrading the Cuddapah Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A demand has been made from time to time for

conversion of Cuddapah Auxiliary Centre of All India Radio into a full-fleged Station.

(c) Due to paucity of resources, it has not been possible to upgrade the Station so far. However, pending upgradation of the Station, it has been decided to introduce three transmissions and also originate 90 minutes of local programmes daily from Cuddapah as soon as possible.

Newsprint Factory in North Bengal

3476. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deputy Minister, Industrial Development stated in Calcutta on the 30th October, 1973 that a newsprint factory would be established in North Bengal;

(b) if so, when and where the said factory is going to be set up;

(c) the factors that are causing delay in finalising the plan; and

(d) the steps Government of India contemplate to speed it up in view of growing newsprint shortage which creates much difficulty for the West Bengal Newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The statement made related to setting up of an additional Newsprint Unit in the Public Sector for which Hindustan Paper Corporation is conducting investigations in certain selected parts of country including North Bengal;

(b) to (d). These would be considered at the appropriate time after the report from the Hindustan Paper Corporation is received.

Unauthorised Production in Philips

3477. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any communications about the unauthorised entry of Philips—foreign owned company in "Compact Cassettes" and "High Fidelity Magnetic tapes" in market;

(b) whether this is covered by any industrial licence issued to them or by the diversification permit granted to them;

(c) if not, whether this use of brand names for products manufactured for them by others is not in violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1973; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against the Company under Industrial Development and Regulation Act, F.E.R.S. (A) Acts, MRTP Act or Companies Act?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government have received a letter from an individual drawing attention to the advertisement issued by M|s. Philips India Ltd. announcing the marketing of Cassettes and High Fidelity Magnetic Tapes.

(b) No licence or diversification permit has been granted to M|s. Philips for either of these items.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination of the Government.

Shortage of Essential Commodities in Manipur and Tripura

3478. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any information about the acute shortage of essential commo-

dities like cement, tyres, fertiliser and cotton yarn and so on, in the North Eastern Region, especially at Manipur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supplies to these areas including the States of Manipur and Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to available information, the State Governments of Assam and Mizoram have reported about scarcity of cement and the Governments of Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh have reported about the scarcity of bus/truck tyres. The shortage of cement in this region is mainly because of the transport difficulties as cement has to be moved over a long distance to these areas. Difficulty has been felt due to inadequacy of closed railway wagons, especially during the months April to June when the wagons are required for large scale movement of foodgrains. Measures have been initiated by granting permission in appropriate cases to arrange supplies over alternative routes on a higher freight and by being taken to effect increased supplies of bus and truck tyres to these States. In regard to fertilisers, there has been some reduction in supply to Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya as against the commitment made in respect of these States. In the case of Nagaland, the supplies have exceeded the commitment. The situation is kept under constant watch and remedial measures taken to the extent possible, so as to ensure that the States do not suffer greatly for want of these essential commodities.

In regard to cotton yarn, the State Governments of Manipur and Tripura had reported acute shortage of cotton yarn recently and the National Textile Corporation of India Ltd., have been requested to meet the requirements of cotton yarn to the extent possible.

Manufacture of Cassettes and Hifi Magnetic Tapes

3479. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the Companies/Firms which manufacture Cassettes and Hifi Magnetic Tapes;

(b) their annual production;

(c) how many have foreign collaboration and how many use wholly indigenous technology; and

(d) whether the AIR and other Government Institutions encourage and patronise Indian Companies which only use indigenous technology?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Three companies, two in the organized sector (M/s. Tarzian India Ltd. and Jai Electronics) and one in the small scale sector (M/s. Vimal Enterprises) are manufacturing Hifi Magnetic Tapes. Commercial production of Cassettes has not yet commenced in the country.

(b) The annual production of these units is as follows:—

M/s. Tarzian (India) Ltd. (1972)	16·74 million running feet.
M/s. Jai Electronics. (1972)	4·5 million running feet.
M/s. Vimal Enterprises.	3 million running feet (from July, 1972 to January, 1973)

(c) Each of the units in the large scale sector has 49 per cent foreign equity and technical collaboration with parties abroad. M|s. Vimal Enterprises uses indigenous technology.

(d) A.I.R has been encouraging the use of indigenous tapes consistent with professional standards required for broadcast purposes; whether the produced tapes are Hifi in quality has to be determined. Sample orders have been placed by them on M|s. Tarzian (India) Ltd. and Vimal Enterprises, the two firms who quoted in response to enquiries from DGS&D.

Incidents in Imphal

3480. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain untoward incidents took place on the 13th September, 1973 in the city of Imphal in Manipur State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of Police, DIG, and I.G. of police neither came on the scene for several hours although they were very near the place of occurrence nor did they rush adequate police reinforcements in time;

(c) whether a Departmental enquiry has been ordered but is restricted to happening upto 4.30 P.M. on that day; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the scope of the enquiry will be widened so that all the aspects of the incident and the failure of the law enforcement machinery is adequately investigated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY of HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The report of the enquiry made into the disturbances that took place on 13th September, 1973 by the Revenue Commissioner, Manipur, has recently been received by the State Government. A copy of the report along with the comments of the Government of Manipur are awaited.

The suggestions made in the question regarding the inadequacy of the administrative arrangements to deal with the disturbances will be looked into in the light of the findings of the enquiry already made by the Revenue Commissioner.

Modification in System of Licensing Radio Receivers

3481. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Components Industries Association suggested that Government should modify the system of Licensing Radio receivers in order to promote the sale of radios in the rural market; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir. We have not received such a suggestions from Electronics Components Industries Association. However one suggestion was received from All India Radio and Electronics Association amongst others that a "Cheap Set" which is licensed at Rs. 7.50 per year may be re-defined so that its provisions are applicable uniformally.

(b) The above suggestion of All India Radio and Electronics Association is receiving active consideration by this Ministry as well as by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and a final decisions is expected shortly.

Talks Broadcast by All India Radio on Arab-Israel War

3482. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of talks including Spotlight broadcast by All India Radio in (i) English, (ii) Urdu and (iii) other Indian Languages in connection with the last Arab-Israel War and sources thereof;

(b) the reasons for overdoze of news broadcasts and talks with an overtone of support to the Arab countries by the AI.R.; and

(c) whether during (i) Kashmir wars with Pakistan, (ii) Chinese aggression against India, 1962, (iii) Kutch conflict with Pakistan, (iv) Indo-Pak wars 1965 and 1971 and Arab country extended radio-broadcasts support to India; and if so, the names of those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The information is given below:

Language	Number
English	45
Urdu	58
Hindi	50
Gujrati	14
Kashmiri	7
Oriya	1
Assamese	7
Sindhi	18
Tamil	13
Bengali	17
Nepali	1
Arunanchal Pradesh Dialects	1
Ladakhi	3

They were written or broadcast by persons specialising in various aspects of the subject.

(b) Coverage in the news bulletins was on the basis of news value, and the commentaries analysed the developing situation from day to day and its repercussions on world affairs. These are normal functions of a broadcasting organisation. The commentators presented their own views.

(c) This information is not available.

बंगला देश से बिहारी मुसलमानों का भारत आना

3483. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलादेश से आये हुये बिहारी मुसलमान बिहार के विभिन्न नगरों में रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या बंगलादेश के बिहारी मुसलमान बरास्ता बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश नेपाल गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की घुसपैठ के विरूद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

उत्तरी बिहार का विकास

3484. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और विशेष रूप से उत्तरी बिहार के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार पहले ही एक योजना बना चुकी है जिसके अधीन उत्तर बिहार सहित देश के कुछ चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त विस्तार करने अथवा औद्योगिक एककों को दी जाने वाली राजसहायता अथवा केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में 15 लाख रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा तक कुल चल पूंजी निवेश का 15 प्रतिशत अथवा अतिरिक्त कुल चल पूंजी निवेश, जैसी भी दशा हो, किया गया । इस योजना में मधुबनी, दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर जिलों सहित भागलपुर, चम्पारन, पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी चम्पारन जिलों सहित पालामउ, सहरसा तथा बिहार का संथाल परगना सम्मिलित है । इसके साथ ही विद्यमान आयात नियंत्रण नीति, (1973–74) के अधीन 1972–73 की तुलना में इस प्रकार से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लघु उद्योगों को अधिक मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं ।

Opening of P.C.Os. in Community Development Block Headquaters

3485. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to declare the Community Development Block Headquarters as category stations for opening P.C.Os. on loss basis during he Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the likely date by which a decision in this regard would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has been included in Fifth Five Year Plan for Telecommunications. A decision on this item would be taken after the Plan has been approved finally.

Housing Facilities to P&T Employees

3486. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal Division Head-Quarters having no residential colonies at present would be given priority in the matter of the provision of housing facility to its employees; and

(b) the broad outlines of the plan for all the Circles and Telegraph Divisions of the country, Circle and Division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Priority is given to the stations taking into account concentration of staff and non-availability of private accommodation.

(b) In the 5th Plan a provision of Rs. 61 crores has been included for land and building for the staff quarters. Allocation, Circle-wise will be made after the scheme has been finally aproved.

Effect of Economy Drive on Expansion of Tele-Communications Facilities and in Payment of Overtime Allowance

3487. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economy drive launched by the Government resulting in a substantial cut in the Development expenditure in the field of expansion of Tele-communication facilities, has also been reflected in the form of a substantial decrease in the Overtime Allowance paid to the Post and Telegraph Staff; and

(b) if so, the comparative figures for the Overtime Allowance for the months of September and October in 1973 as also for these month during the year 1972?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Overtime allowance is paid to staff for extra work done arising due to shortage of staff below sanctioned strength, absenteeism in excess of leave reserve, sudden rush of work and for work of urgent nature. It has no direct relation to the Development expenditure. However on account of the economy drive under Non-Plan expenditure, instructions have been issued to the Heads of Circles in September, 1973 asking them to ensure that expenditure on O.T. does not exceed the budgetary allotments already intimated to them.

Framing of Statutory Rules

3488. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India have suggested to the Government of India and the State Governments to frame statutory rules in place of resolutions and memoranda as at present—governing the recruitment, promotions and conditions of service of public servants so that there is no arbitrariness or inequality in State action in regard to them and the rule of law is not eroded; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). While disposing of Writ Petition No. 299 of 1969—Ramachandra Shankar Deodhar and others, *Vs.* the State of Maharashtra and others—the Supreme Court, in their judgment, dated 12-11-73, are reported to have made these observations. The matters would be examined on receipt of a certified copy of the judgment.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन्स के जनरल मैनेजर के निजी सहायक

3489. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन्स के जनरल मैनेजर के निजी सहायकों की संख्या इस समय क्या है ; और

(ख) वर्तमान सरकारी नीति के अनुसार श्रेणी एक के अधिकारी कितने निजी सहायक रख सकते हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) एक ।

(ख) प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को उनकी हैसियत और कर्तव्यों तथा पद की जिम्मेदारियों के अनुसार ही उन्हें व्यक्तिक सहायक (इनमें स्टेनोग्राफर हैं) दिये जाते हैं ।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में समयोपरि भत्ता

3490. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 की तुलना में 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में उनके मंत्रालय में काम आने वाले कर्मचारियों के समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वर्षों के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ते पर वर्षवार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को 1970-71 से 1972-73 की अवधि में भुगतान की गई समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	समयोपरि भत्ते के कारण हुआ व्यय
1970-71	2,41,867.77 रुपये
1971-72	2,73,937.47 रुपये
1972-73	2,93,492.70 रुपये

इससे यह पता लगता है कि इनमें अधिक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

3491. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय के मुख्य सचिवालय में 309 कर्मचारियों में से 89 अस्थायी हैं।

इस मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध तथा इसके अधीनस्थ विभागों और कार्यालयों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Incentive to attract Industries in Backward Districts of West Bengal

3492. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently liberalised its incentive scheme to attract industries in some backward districts of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the nature of incentive offered and the names of districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India under their "10 per cent Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme 1971" have recently raised the amount of subsidy from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of Capital investment on the industrial units with a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs. This scheme is applicable to identified Backward Areas in all States including the Purulia, Midnapur and Nadia districts of West Bengal. In addition, under the current import Control Policy (1973-74) small scale industries in backward areas are given import licences of higher value compared to 1972-73.

Indo-Soviet Agreement in the Field of Earth Sciences

3493. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Russia have entered into an agreement to have a joint programme in the field of Earth-Sciences;

(b) if so, what is the scope and nature of the programme; and

(c) what machinery is envisaged for the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) An agreement for joint programmes in the field of Earth-Sciences has been entered into between the Indian and Soviet side of the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee for scientific collaboration.

(b) There is a provision for exchange of scientists between the two countries and supply of equipment by the Soviet side to the Indian side for specific projects as and when necessary. The following two projects have been identified in this programme:

(i) Studies on geo-magnetic and geo-electric micropulsations in India;

(ii) Crustal studies in the Indian Peninsula shields using deep seismic sounding techniques.

(c) Projects agreed to by the Joint Committee are implemented on institution to institution basis.

गांधी इरविन समझौते के अन्तर्गत रिहा किये गये स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी

3494. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री शंकरराव सावन्त :

क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांधी–इरविन समझौते के फलस्वरूप उन सभी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को जेलों से रिहा का दिया गया था जिनको छः महीने अथवा उससे अधिक की सजा दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने भी पेंशन के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं; और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दी गई है और शेष स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) –उन व्यक्तियों की पात्रता के बारे में जिन्हें छः महीने अथवा अधिक की कैद की सजा दी गई थी तथा गांधी–इरविन समझौते अथवा अन्य सामान्य क्षमा आदेशों के कारण समय से पहले रिहाकर दिया गया था, अभी निर्णय किया जाना है । अभी तक ऐसे लगभग 700 आवेदन–पत्र ध्यान में आये हैं । ये आवेदन पत्र सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार निपटाये जायेंगे ।

Suspension of Employees in Darbhanga Postal Division

3495. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Darbhanga Postal Division more than a dozen or so non-gazetted employees are in suspension ranging from one to six years and even more than that;

(b) whether there are instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs to review all cases of suspensin and revoke the same if considered fit; and

(c) the number of employees under suspension with their actual dates and also whether the instructions of Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard of quarterly review have been followed in all the cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) There are 8 non-gazetted employees who are under suspension in Darbhanga Postal Division for over a year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The statement is attached All the suspension cases are being reviewed as a regular measure.

STATEMENT

Name of suspended officials	Nature of offence	Date from which suspended
1. Shri Md. Istiaque, Clerk.	Alleged misappropriation of telegraph & telephone revenue.	26-11-64
2. Shri Jagdanand Das, Clerk	Alleged misappropriation of Government cash	23-12-66
3. Shri Herampati Jha, Clerk.	Alleged Commission of Saving Bank fraud.	19-7-68
4. Shri Ganesh Thakur, Cash Overseer.	Pick-pocket of Rs. 5000/- from his persons.	2-2-71
5. Shri Rup Narain Pandey, Mail Peon	Charge-sheeted by police U/S 144,371, 180 of I. P. C. and due to his arrest in this case	27-10-71
6. Shri Mahabir Jha, Clerk.	Shortage of cash and stamp balance.	11-11-71
7. Shri Shiveshwer Pd., Clerk.	Alleged misappropriation of Saving Bank money.	11-11-71
8. Shri Mahesh Jha, Clerk.	Misappropriation of Savings Bank deposits.	18-11-72

Top priority to Export Industries

3496. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are seriously onsidering to give top-priority to export industries;

(b) if so, the industries that will be given top priority; and

(c) the outilines of the facilities to be given to such type of industries, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No list of export

industries has been prepared for giving them special treatment on top priority basis. But all proposals for setting up industries for export purposes are considered on priority basis and decided expeditiously on the merits of each case. Instructions have been issued that applications for industrial licensing which guarentee export of 60 per cent production or more should be cleared within a maximum period of 3 months even if they attract the provisions of the MRTP Act. Where necessary, their approval may be recommended even if a public sector unit is already in the field or intends taking up production on some future date.

Diversification in machinery manufacturing units

3497. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering the question of allowing the machinery manufacturing units in the country to diversify with their licensed capacity;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the particulars of the concessions offered and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Considering the versatility of the machinery industries in as much as the same equipment can be utilised for production of variety of machines, the Government have decided to allow the machinery industries to diversify their production whether on once-for-all basis or on continuous basis, within the licensed capacity of the industrial undertaking.

Report of Commercial Publicity Committee

3498. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commercial Publicity Committee has submitted its report to the Government of India;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) a Statement showing the recommendations made by the Commercial Publicity Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5909/73].

(c) The recommendations are under examination.

Setting up of sodium hydro-sulphite Plant in Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh

3499. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plant for the manufacture of sodium hydro-sulphite is being set up in Tamil Nadu with the collaboration of Japan;

(b) if so, the total cost of expenditure, the kind of assistance likely to be given by Government of Japan;

(c) whether a similar plant is likely to be set up in Madhya Pradesh or other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total cost of the project, which is being implemented in technical collaboration with a Japanese firm is estimated at Rs. 3 crores.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration.

in letter and in spirit. If hon. Member

Workers participation in public undertaking under Ministry of Industrial Development

3500. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is considering the implementation of workers' participation scheme in public undertakings under him;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the cooperation of the workers is to be sought?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The feasibility of the introduction of schemes of workers' participation in the managements of a few individual public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industrial Development was examined sometimes back. For workers' participation to be meaningful and effective, it should be at all levels from the planning stage to the operational stage with possibilities of full access to all relevant information, free exchange of views and facilities for close monitoring of the progress of the company to the representatives of the workers. In this sense, a Substantial degree of workers' participation has been secured in the instrumentation Ltd., Kota and the National Instruments Ltd., Jadavpur.

Conference of Indian Federation of Working Journalists held at Hyderabad

3501. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Conference of Indian Federation of Working Journalists was held in Hyderabad on 10th November, 1973;

(b) if so, the points discussed at Conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolutions passed by the National Council of Indian Federation of Working Journalists at its meeting held in Hyderabad on November 10 and 11, 1973, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5910/73].

(c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are concerned with Resolutions 2,3,5, and 6. The position in regard to these is indicated in the attached statement. Copies of the other resolutions have been forwarded to the Ministries concerned for appropriate action.

Revival of Naxalite Activities

3502. SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether news-item regarding Naxalite activities being revived has come to the notice of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are keeping a close watch over the situation and are taking all necessary steps to curb such activities.

T. V. Sets to be installed in Lucknow, Kanpur and Calcutta

3503. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to instal community Television sets is included in the Fifth Five Year Plan: and

(b) if so, the approximate number of Television sets to be installed in Lucknow, Kanpur and Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission. The number of community viewing sets to be installed in Lucknow, Kanpur and Calcutta will depend upon the allocation made in the Fifth Plan for this purpose.

Revision of Pay Scales of the A. I. R. Staff at Calcutta

3504. SHRI A.K M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced earlier that they are considering new staff pattern and revised pay scales for the Staff of A. I. R., Calcutta; and

(b) if so, when Government intend to implement the new recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Industries Project in West Bengal

3505. SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Industries Project is proposed to be established in West Dinajpur (West Bengal) in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the industries proposed to be set up; and

(c) whether any other District in West Bengal which has potential for agricultural development has been considered for one such project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of industries will be known only after the preliminary work including techno-economic survey of the projects taken up for the next Plan is completed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Three more districts selected for the location of these Projects are Purulia, Malda and Murshidabad.

Allocation of Cement to Irrigation and Power Department of West Bengal

3506. SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of cement for the Irrigation and Power Department, Government of West Bengal for the

last three quarters beginning from January, 1973;

(b) the quantities for which the release orders were issued and the actual receipts thereunder for the said quarters; and

(c) whether due to short supply of cement the works on the major irrigation projects in the State have suffered a severe setback?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Prior to Ist July, 1973 no quotas were fixed separately for each State. The quotas have been fixed for the period from Ist July, 1973 to 30th June 1974. A quota of 9.18 lakh tonnes has been fixed for the State of West Bengal which includes the requirements of Irrigation and Power Projects in that State.

(b) A total quantity of 4.80 lakh tonnes was despatched to the State of West Bengal during the period from Ist January, 1973 to 30th June, 1973. A quantity of 1.91 lakh tonnes was supplied for the period July-September, 1973 against the allocation of 1.94 lakh tonnes. In addition, the request of State Government for an additional allocation of 20,000 tonnes for the same period was also agreed to.

(c) No such report has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

Rejection of Applications for Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

3507. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for grant of pension to freedom fighters are rejected on political grounds; and,

(b) if so, which are the important cases or events the participants of which had applied for pension but were rejected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The participants of "Mopla Rebellion" in Kerala have not been considered eligible for grant of pension. Their applications have been rejected.

A decision on the question of treating the Punnapra-Vayalar incidents in former Travancore State and Telengana uprising and Arya Samaj Movement in the former Hyderabad State as part of Freedom Struggle is yet to be taken. Such applications have been kept aside and will be disposed of according to the Government's decision.

Inclusion of South Indian Name in New Stamp Series For 1974

3509. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any South Indian name is included among the new stamp series for 1974; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Special/Commemorative Postage stamps are issued on the recommendation of the Philatelic Advisory Committee and tentative programme for issue of stamps during 1974 as recommended by the Philatelic Advisory Committee is given in attached Statement.

Statement

Name of personalities in whose honour special/Commemorative Postage Stamps are proposed to be issued during 1974.

S/Shri Marconi, J. B. Haldane, Max Muller, Mahavir, Sankaracharya, Tippu Sultan, Senapati Bapat, Amir Khusro, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamala Nehru (75th birth anniversary), Maithalisaran Gupta, Suryakanth Tripathi Nirala, Bharatendu Harish Chandra, Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das and Jai Narayan Vyas.

Appointment on Project Appraisal Panel in Planning Commission

3510. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether three senior Executives of certain Companies have been appointed as members of the specially created Project Appraisal Panel in the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so the main considerations which weighed in their favour for appointments to the said panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Three officers, who were earlier holding senior executive positions in private enterprises, have been appointed as Consultants in the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the Planning Commission.

(b) These appointments have been made to take advantage of the managerial and technical experience of these officers in developing monitoring systems for monitoring the implementation of programmes pertaining to certain key industries, Power, Transport, etc.

Use of Research and Technology of Indian Tobacco Co., Ltd. by the Cigarette Industry

3511. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether development work aided by Research and the free transfer of technology from India Tobacco Company Limited helped to make the cigarette industry in the country economically self-supporting and without exception in plant and machinery; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the foreign collaboration and know-how is being further maintained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) M/s. India Tobacco Co. have established a Research and Development laboratory at Bangalore and it has been claimed by them that it has helped to make the cigarette industry as a whole self-supporting. The Research and Development work done by India Tobacco Co. could be available to other units as well.

(b) As a policy, foreign collaboration and know-how is not generally allowed to the cigarette industry.

Setting up of Electronic Components Unit in the Public Sector

3512. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Rs. 2-crore Electronic components unit in the public sector under the Department of Science and Technology; and

(b) whether this project will to a great extent, help telecommunication and Defence equipment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Annual production of radios and transistors in India

3513. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has recommended a norm of one set radio receiver for 20 people:

(b) if so, the total number of radio sets and transistors manufactured annually in our country; and

(c) whether by the end of Fifth Plan India will be able to attain the international norms?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The total number of Radio sets (including Transistor radios) manufactured annually in the country is around 3 million sets per annum.

(c) The number of Radio licences in the country is currently around 13 million. A total of about 20 million sets is likely to be produced in the Fifth Plan period. It is, therefore, expected that by the end of the Fifth Plan, the norms prescribed by the UNESCO will be largely fulfilled in India.

रतलाम में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मांग

3515. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रतलाम जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने की पिछले तीन वर्षों से मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता के विस्तार की मांग की गई है और यह मांग कब से की जा रही है; और

(ग) इन मांगों के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमाननमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) रतलाम जिले में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नीचे लिखे स्थानों पर पी० सी० ओ० और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने की मांग की गई :—

पी०सी०ओ०

(1) बिलपार्क

(2) बाजना

(3) रिंगनोद

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

(1) ताल

(2) पिपलोदा

(3) नामली

(4) पेटलावद

(ख) रतलाम जिले में नीचे लिखे स्थानों के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार की मांग की गई है ! :—

(1) रतलाम

(2) जावरा

(3) आलोट

(ग) (i) पी० सी० ओ० :—पी० सी० ओ० खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की गई थी और वे अलाभकर पाये गए । चूंकि इन पी० सी० ओ० के खोलने से होने वाले घाटे को माफ नहीं किया जा सकता इसलिए इन प्रस्तावों को समाप्त कर दिया गया । इन स्थानों पर पी० सी० ओ० को सुविधा किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर दी जा सकती है ।

(ii) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज :—इस संबंध में स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

ताल :—यहां एक ए० ए० एक्स० खोलने के प्रस्ताव की तकनीकी और वित्तीय दृष्टि से जांच की जा रही है । यदि एक्सचेंज खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध हुआ तो आशा है कि वर्ष 1975 में यह एक्सचेंज खोला जा सकेगा ।

सिलोदा:—यहां एक्सचेंज खोलने की मंजूरी मार्च, 1967 में दी गई थी लेकिन जनता की तरफ से टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की उपयुक्त मांग न होने के कारण यह एक्सचेंज अभी तक नहीं खोला जा सका।

नामली:—यहां एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है। यदि एक्सचेंज खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध हुआ तो आशा है कि वर्ष 1975 में यह एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जा सकेगा।

पेटलावद:—यहां तारीख 13-3-73 को एक्सचेंज खोला गया था।

रतलाम :—आशा है कि मार्च, 1974 तक इस एक्सचेंज की 720 लाइनों की क्षमता को बढ़ा कर 840 लाइन कर दिया जायगा।

जावरा:—तारीख 15-10-71 को इस एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 100 लाईन से बढ़ाकर 200 लाइन कर दी गई थी। इस एक्सचेंज में फिलहाल जितनी क्षमता है वह अगले और कुछ वर्षों तक की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है।

आलोट:—तारीख 18-4-70 को इस एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 35 लाईन से बढ़ा कर 50 लाईन कर दी गई थी। इस एक्सचेंज में फिलहाल जितनी क्षमता है वह आगे के कुछ और वर्षों तक की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

डाक व तार विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3516. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक व तार विभाग ने यह घोषणा की है कि उसने 60 प्रतिशत कार्य हिन्दी में करना शुरू कर दिया है और लगभग 900 फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह घोषणा गुमराह करने वाली है और मनीआर्डर, रजिस्ट्री, सर्टिफिकेट आफ पोस्टिंग आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण फार्म आज भी महत्वपूर्ण डाकघरों में हिन्दी में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो घोषणा और प्रबन्ध में व्यापक अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं और घोषणा के अनुसार कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) डाक तार विभाग ने यह घोषणा नहीं की है कि उसने अपना 60 प्रतिशत काम हिन्दी में करना शुरू कर दिया है। इस समय 786 ऐसे आवश्यक फार्म हैं जिन्हें नासिक, कलकत्ता और अलीगढ़ के पोस्टल स्टोर डिपो द्वारा केन्द्रित रूप में छापा जा रहा है। इन 786 फार्मों में से 734 फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है और ये फार्म छपाई और अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं।

(ख) और (ग). मनीआर्डर फार्म और रजिस्ट्री के पावती के फार्म अर्थात् आर-पी-54 पहले ही द्विभाषी रूप में छापे जा चुके हैं और इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे हैं। उस प्रमाण पत्र के फार्म में संशोधन किया जा

रहा है, इसलिए यह फार्म द्विभाषी रूप में अभी नहीं छपा है। अगर कुछ डाकघरों में ये फार्म उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो इसका कारण यही हो सकता है कि उन डाकघरों में इन फार्मों का स्टाक समाप्त हो गया होगा और उनकी संपूर्ति अभी नहीं हुई है।

मंदसौर जिले के नाहरगढ़ में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

3517. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंदसौर जिले के नाहरगढ़ में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने की अनेक वर्षों से मांग की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस मामले की पहले जांच की गई थी लेकिन यह पाया गया कि इस प्रस्ताव में बहुत घाटा है और डाक-तार विभाग की नीति के अनुसार इस प्रस्ताव पर आने वाला अनुमानित घाटा माफ नहीं किया जा सकता। तथापि, अगर कोई इच्छुक पार्टी डाक-तार विभाग को होने वाले अनुमानित घाटे की रकम जमा करने को तैयार हो तो यह सुविधा दी जा सकती है।

Unearthing of spy rings in various States

3518. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any spy rings have been unearthed in some of the States of the country during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the steps taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations except Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Goa, Daman and Diu, have reported that no spy rings have been unearthed during the period of six months ended 31st October, 1973. Information from the State Governments of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal, and Union Territory Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu is awaited.

Central Government's instructions to State Government of Manipur for curbing violence in the State

3519. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in October, 1973, Centre had issued any instructions to the State Government of Manipur for taking steps to curb violence in the State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by State Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such instructions were found necessary in October, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of D.I.R. and MISA against traders

3520. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of D.I.R. and MISA against traders indulging in blackmarketing and hoarding had only a limited effect and only sent essential items selling under counter; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Newsprint Factory in Orissa

3521. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to have a newsprint factory in Orissa during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan has yet to be finalised and it is not possible at this stage to indicate the projects which would be finally included in the Fifth Plan.

Bhadrak Telephone Exchange, Orissa

3522. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the reasons for delay in early construction of the proposed H.O. Post Office building and Telephone Exchange buildings at Bhadrak of Balasore (Orissa)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Plans for the development of HPO compound to provide for extension of Bhadrak HPO building and construction of Staff Quarters has since been made ready by the P. & T. Civil Wing and are being processed further for final administrative approval. Since there is a ban on construction of new building due to the present financial stringency the actual construction of the building and staff quarters will have to be deferred for the time being.

As regards Telephone Exchange building suitable land for Telephone Exchange could not be procured. Proposal for locating the Telephone Exchange in the existing P. & T. land is under examination.

Issue of Licence to Units for Expansion

3523. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permission or no objection letters have been issued permitting some units to manufacture 'new articles' and to undertake substantial expansion during 1960—1963;

(b) if so, under which provisions of the Industries (D. & R.) Act, 1951 and the rules framed thereunder the aforesaid letters were issued; and

(c) whether Government would review all such cases and cancel the additional capacities created wherever called for?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). On the basis of a decision of the Licensing Committee, the former Ministry of Commerce and Industry and subsequently the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals issued a number of no objection/permission letters authorising the manufacturers of drugs to produce various formulations, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) No additional plant and machinery would be required for the purpose;

(2) No royalty would be payable;

(3) The products would be marketed under trade mark already in use; and

(4) No special concession in regard to the import of basic materials and ingredients would be given in relaxation of the General Import Policy from time to time.

These were in the nature of approvals for the manufacture of a revised product-mix by the firms concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of C.O.B. Licences

3524. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.O.B. licences have been issued for capacities created before the crucial date;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for determining the effective steps taken; and

(c) whether these criteria were applied while considering issue of C.O.B. licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): On withdrawal of exemptions from industrial licensing, the industrial undertakings which had set up capacities or taken effective steps therefor, without a licence, during the period of exemption, that is prior to the date of withdrawal of the exemption, were required to obtain licences, within the specified time, for carrying on business of the undertaking. The term "effective steps" is defined in the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952 as under:—

"effective steps" shall mean one or more of the following:—

(a) that 60 per cent, or more of the capital issued for an industrial undertaking which is a public company within the meaning of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) has been paid up;

(b) that a substantial part of the factory building has been constructed;

(c) that a firm order has been placed for a substantial part of the plant and machinery required for the undertaking."

Instructions were issued that while considering claims for capacity set up during the exemption period, strictest scrutiny should be applied, particularly in cases of the larger industrial houses and foreign companies. Their cases were required to be placed before the Licensing Committee before approval.

Irregularities in Issue of C.O.B. Licences

3525. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that irregularities have been committed in the issue of C.O.B. Licences; and

(b) if so, whether Government would review all such Licences and cancel the same wherever justified?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government are aware of certain allegations to the issue of COB licences. Specific allegations will be looked into with a view to taking appropriate action, as found necessary.

Allotment for Sericulture projects in Fifth Plan

3526. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken the decision to allot Rs. 8 crores for sericulture projects in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main items on which the amount will be utilised; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to see India enters world silk market in increasing measure and establishes footholds in new markets for a quick expansion of its silk industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTHER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Programmes for the Development of Sericulture during the Fifth Plan are being formulated at present.

(c) Measures to popularise Indian Silk in foreign countries include opening of an office in London and organisation of an intelligence Wing. The Export Houses and individual exporters are also being rendered financial assistance out of the Market Development Fund for sponsoring study teams, marke studies, participation in foreign exhibitions, etc.

People's Parti ipation in Implementation of Fifth Plan

3527. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete results of 'Planning Week' that was celebrated in the country from 14th November to 20th November, 1973; and

(b) the measure of peoples participation and voluntary effort envisaged in the drafting and implementation of the 5th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Plan Week was observed to undertake on intensive mass communication programme in support of the country's development Plans. It is difficult to assess the results in concrete physical terms immediately after the Week. It was possible, however, to involve all the States and almost all the available mass media in this effort and also educational institutions, public undertakings and Chambers of Commerce.

(b) Decentralisation of the Planning process is designed to give a fillip to the efforts for involving people in the formulation and implementation of Plans.

In the preparation of the Fifth Plan the Planning Commission has already held a series of concultations with Members of Parliament, political parties and experts in various fields. People's reaction to various Governmental policies, as reflected in the Press, are also given due consideration.

Planning Commission had suggested to State Governments to constitute Planning Boards and strengthen their planning machinery. The States were also requested to prepare specific plans for districts, tribal blocks and hill areas. These measures are expected to promote involvement of large number of people in remote areas in the formulation and implementation of the Plans. Further, a Minimum Needs Programme is being included in the Fifth Plan. The programme is likely to arouse the interest of a considerable number of people in the rural areas and enlist their voluntary participation in plan implementation.

Missing of a Boy from Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

3528. SHRI SHRIKISHNA AGARWAL:

SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news appearing in New Delhi Press on the 27th June, 1973 that 16-Year Old Boy is Missing since June 5 from Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether he is aware that up till now the Delhi Police has not at all moved to trace the missing boy; and

(c) if so, the action which he proposes to take in the matter and ensure early recovery of the missing boy and restoration to his parents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c). On 5th June 1973 Shri R. S. Khanna reported at Police Station Vinay Nagar that his son Kakesh, aged about 16 years, was missing from the house. A report was recorded and a copy sent to the Missing Persons Squad of the Delhi Police and police station staff was briefed on the description of the missing boy and constables were detailed to trace him.

On 21st June 1973 Shri R. S. Khanna informed Police Station Vinay Nagar in writing that his son had been kidnapped. A case of kidnapping was registered the same day and the investigation was taken up. A report was sent for publication in the Central Record Office Gazette of Delhi Police and an announcement was made on the All India Radio. Messages were flashed to all Superintendents of Police in the country to trace the boy. Nallahs, wells, railway tracks and other suspected areas in the police station jurisdiction and adjoining areas were searched. His classmates, teachers and other persons were examined.

On 5th November 1973 the investigation of the case was transferred to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. The photograph of the boy has been sent for publication in the C.B.I. Bulletin. Inquiries have been made at the school where the missing boy was studying. No trace of the boy has been found so far, and efforts to locate him are continuing.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की योजना

3529. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण योजना के अन्तर्गत खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा बेरोजगारी दूर करने में अब तक कितनी अनुमानित प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) सरकार ने कच्चे माल की कमी की समस्या, जिसने इस क्षेत्र में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है, हल करने के लिए कुछ उपाय किए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF TV SETS MANUFACTURED BY THE ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA

3530. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India will be in a position to reduce the price of TV sets towards the end of this year;

(b) if so, its monthly production at present; and

(c) the types of the Television sets at present being manufactured in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The current prices of TV sets produced by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., are based on the cost of components and subassemblies forming 70 per cent of the total cost of a set. Any reduction in the price of a set will, therefore, depend on a corresponding reduction in the prices of its components and spares.

(b) The Company produces 1,100 sets on an average per month.

(c) TV sets in sizes 12", 19", 20" and 24" in black and white with single multichannel facility and fully transistorised/hybrid models are being manufactured in India.

Double Employment opportunities in Industries

3531. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to double employment opportunities by activating the idle capacity of factories, which now exceeds 50 per cent in view of the 1971 Census showing only 5.9 per cent of the population as employed in industry;

(b) whether Government have considered a holiday from taxes and labour and monopoly laws for activating the idle capacity;

(c) whether the same holiday cannot be offered to industries established in backward areas;

(d) whether, in order to revive employment opportunities, Government propose to exempt factories which have closed down from inability to pay bonus, gratuity and provident funds till such time as they have profits to pay them; and

(e) since public sector enterprises have the highest idle capacity and losses, whether Government propose to place them in the Joint Sector, with a minimum dividend equal to rate on Government loans?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). Government are keen that the existing industrial capacity in the country should be fully utilised. In considering appropriate measures for this purpose, regard should, however, be had to the fact that under-utilisation of capacity may arise due to a number of factors, both internal and external to the undertakings. Under utilisation of capacity in an undertaking may be due to financial difficulties, obsolete equipment, lack of balancing equipment, lack of balancing equipment,

managerial and labour problems, the time required to build up skills, etc. Under-utilisation can also result from eternal factors such as the lack of demand for the product, shortage of raw materials, power and coal shortages, transport bottlenecks, etc. The lack of demand is one of the principal factors affecting the utilisation of capacity. To the extent that formally recognised licensed capacities fall short of the available installed capacity, Government have permitted, subject to certain conditions, fuller utilisation of available installed capacity through the measures announced in January, 1972, whereby undertakings licensed on a one or two shift basis were permitted, to utilise their capacity upto three shifts and other undertakings were permitted to have their capacity doubled. These liberalisations cover 65 industries including priority industries and thereby remove the constraints on the utilization of existing capacity solely arising from considerations of licensed capacity.

Government do not consider that the absence of a holiday from tax labour and monopoly laws is a constraint against activating idle capacity. Under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, permission is not necessary for utilisation of existing available capacity but only for increasing production or assets over 25 per cent of the existing level. In regard to backward areas, a bill is already under consideration which provides, *inter alia* that a taxpayer deriving profits and gains from a new industrial undertaking set up in any specified backward area will be entitled to a deduction subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, in the computation of his total income in an amount equal to 20 per cent of such profits and gains over a ten-year period.

Government do not have any proposal to place public sector enterprises having a high idle capacity in the joint sector. In order to secure increased output from public sector undertakings, an Action Committee headed by a Member of the Planning Commission was appointed to go into the operational and other problems of the production units, with a view to removing the bottlenecks to fuller utilisation of capacity. The Action Committee has visited a number of undertakings and many of its recommendations have already been implemented.

In order to utilise existing capacities fully, Government have also taken over, where necessary, the management of textile and engineering units in different parts of the country. Particular attention is being paid to utilisation capacities in the machinery industries. Undertakings manufacturing items of industrial machinery are being permitted to diversify, within their existing licensed capacities, into new items of machinery. A quick and liberal policy for the import of designs and drawings which will facilitate fuller utilisation of capacity in machinery industries is also being implemented.

Proscription of one Issue of 'Time, Magazine

3532. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has proscribed 5th November, 1973, issue of the American weekly Times; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) The magazine contained a photograph of Prophet Mohammed under the heading 'Mohammed Commanding Arab followers" which was held to be a prejudicial report within the meaning of clause (7) of the rule 36 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971.

Retrenchment of Journalists due to cut in Newsprint

3533. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry has assured that no journalist will be allowed to be retrenched due to the newsprint cut without the previous permission of the Labour Tribunal;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry had consulted the other concerned Ministries in this regard;

(c) the nature of protection granted to the Journalists; and

(d) whether some Journalists were retrenched even after Government was examining the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The Minister of information and Broadcasting had stated in reply to such a suggestion made in the Rajya Sabha in the course of supplementaries on 17th August 1973, that he would examine the question of giving statutory protection to working journalists against retrenchment.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The Department of Labour and Employment had been consulted and the position in regard to the statutory protection available to working journalists in this regard is given in the attached statement

(d) The matter concerns State Governments. The Department of Labour and Employment are already in correspondence with them.

Statement

Section 3 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act states that the provisions of the Industrial disputes Act shall apply to the working journalists. This Section also states that in the case of retrenchment, six months notice should be given in the case of an editor and three months in the case of other working journalists. This is a concession in favour of the Working journalists as under section 25F of the Industrial Dispute Act, a notice of one month only is required to be given. Section 14 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act states that the provision of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act shall apply to every newspaper establishment where 20 or more newspaper employees are employed. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act is normally applicable only to establishments having 100 or more workmen. The application of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act makes it obligatory on the employers to frame standing orders, which would, *inter-alia*, provided the procedure for termination of services etc. These are the protections normally applicable to working journalists. They can raise disputes regarding their retrenchment. Even individual workmen can raise dispute under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The appropriate authority in respect of working journalists is the State Government.

Decision of Air not to Broadcast a Song of Malayalam Film 'Enippadikal'

3534. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio has decided not to broadcast a song of a malayalam film called "Enippadikal";

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that this song so banned, in one of the most well-known and classical one, written by the famous and ancient Malayalam writer Erayimman Thampi; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the All India Radio's decision and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The song in question was broadcas. However, on certain objections received from a section of listeners about the contents of the song, its further broadcast was discontinued.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Agreement between Engineering Concern and Japanese Engineering Manufacturing Company

3535. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of an agreement between an Engineering concern at Ichalkaranji and a Japanese Engineering Manufacturing Company for exports of finished Engineering goods ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

धार्मिक स्थानों और शिक्षण स्थानों हिप्पियों तथा गुप्तचरों का प्रवेश

3536. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धार्मिक स्थानों, शिक्षण संस्थानों और बड़े बड़े शहरों में विदेशी हिप्पियों और गुप्तचरों के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशी गुप्तचर औद्योगिक संस्थानों में प्रवेश करते हैं, और तोड़-फोड़ में उन का हाथ रहता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशी पर्यटकों के प्रवेश, उन के प्रयोजनों, समय सीमा और गतिविधियों पर कड़ी नजर रखती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : (**श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन**) : (क) ऐसे स्थानों में प्रवेश करने के लिए जो आम जनता के लिए खुले हैं, विदेशियों पर सामान्य रूप से और विदेशियों के किसी खास वर्ग पर विशेष रूप से रोक लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) सतर्कता बरती जाती है और जब कभी कोई विदेशी अपनी अवांछनीय गतिविधियों के कारण ध्यान में आता है तो उपयुक्त कानून के अनुसार उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra

3537. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested the Planning Commission to accommodate its employment guarantee scheme with the Minimum Needs Programme of the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on that request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra had, in its proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan, included the Employment

Guarantee Scheme. This is being considered by the Planning Commission outside the Minimum Needs Programme. The State Government has been requested to revise the scheme. The Revised Scheme is awaited.

Reservation of posts in various categories in Andhra Pradesh services on District-basis

3538. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the conditions of the settlement of the Andhra dispute is that 80 per cent vacancies in class II, III and IV categories of Government service should be reserved on district-basis; and

(b) whether Central Government have any objection to other States emulating this example?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The statement issued by the Leaders of Andhra Pradesh provides, *inter-alia*, that subject to the requirements of the State as a whole, local candidates should be given preference to a specified extent in the matter of direct recruitment to certain lower categories of posts in public services. The statement also specifies that the extent of preference for local candidates can be 80 per cent for class IV posts, 70 per cent for all other non-gazetted posts and 60 per cent for the gazetted posts of Tehsildars, Junior Engineering and Civil Assistant Surgeons. The statement also envisages specification of such local areas for purpose of such preferences being given in the matter of recruitment. These suggestions are under examination.

(b) The suggestions have been made by the leaders of Andhra Pradesh keeping in view the statutory provisions in the matter of public employment in force in certain parts of the State all these years. These are special considerations which do not apply in the case of other States.

राज्यपालों के कार्यकाल का समाप्त होना

3539. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष किन-किन राज्यों में राज्यपालों का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : चालू वर्ष की शेष अवधि में किसी भी राज्यपाल का कार्यकाल समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है। फिर भी हरियाणा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, जिनका कार्यकाल समाप्त हो गया है अपने उत्तराधिकारियों की नियुक्ति होने तक अपने पद पर बने रहेंगे ।

पटना, रांची और जमशेदपुर में टेलीफोन लाइनें

3540. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पटना, रांची और जमशेदपुर में क्रमशः कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें हैं : और

(ख) इन नगरों में क्रमशः नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं तथा उन्हें कब तक नए टेलीफोन दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) तारिख 30-9-73 को टेलीफोन लाइनों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :-

(i) पटना	10152
(ii) रांची	3761
(iii) जमशेदपुर	3945

(ख) तारिख 30-9-73 को अनिर्णीत पड़ी अर्जियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

(i) पटना	771
(ii) रांची	363
(iii) जमशेदपुर	162

इन आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन एक्सचेंजों में अतिरिक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध होने पर दे दिये जाएंगे।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन का कार्यकरण

3541. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली टेलीफोन में टेलीफोन खराब होने के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) क्या महीने के दौरान इन शिकायतों में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा उन में कमी हुई है: और

(ग) उन्हें ठीक करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) टेलीफोनों के खराब होने से संबंधित जो शिकायतें पिछले छः महीनों में दिल्ली टेलीफोन्स के कार्यालय में प्राप्त हुई उनकी संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है। इन आंकड़ों से यह पता चलता है कि प्रति महीने प्रति टेलीफोन कितनी शिकायतें आई ?

मई 1973	0.65
जून, 1973	0.62
जुलाई, 1973	0.74
अगस्त, 1973	0.57
सितम्बर, 1973	0.69.
अक्तूबर, 1973	0.64

(ख) आमतौर से पिछले छः महीनों में शिकायतों की स्थिति एक जैसी रही है। शिकायतों की संख्या कम करने के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है। यह स्पष्टतः देखा जा सकता है कि शिकायतों की संख्या घट रही है। आशा है कि यह संख्या आगे और भी कम हो जायगी।

(ग) उपस्कर और लाइनों के उच्चतरीय गहन रखरखाव का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ताकि ये अच्छी तरह काम करती रहें और शिकायतों की संख्या न्यूनतम हो सके। एक्सचेंजों में गहन रखरखाव की व्यवस्था सेवा के स्तर में कुछ सुधार भी हुआ है। कुछ कारबार एक्सचेंजों विशेषकर जनपथ, करोलबाग, जोरबाग और ओखला के एक्सचेंजों में उपस्कर की खामियों के कारण खराबियां आ जाती है। इन एक्सचेंजों के उपस्कर के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर एक सुधार कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और आशा है कि जब यह कार्यक्रम पूरा हो जाएगा तो इन एक्सचेंजों की सेवा में पर्याप्त सुधार हो जायगा।

Economic Appraisal of Projects by the Project Appraisal Division

3542. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects of which economic appraisal was made by the Project Appraisal Division of the Planning Commission since its inception in October, 1972 ; and

(b) the names of projects now pending such appraisal with the Project Appraisal Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The names of projects of which appraisal was made by the Project Ap-

praisal Division is given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5911/73]

(b) The names of the Projects which are currently being appraised is given in Statement II. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-5911/73].

Revision of Pamphlet on "Employment Opportunities"

3543. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) when the pamphlet "Employment Opportunities" was first brought out by the Planning Commission ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise it and bring it up-to-date ; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be brought out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The Pamphlet 'Employment Opportunities' was brought out in September, 1972.

(b) and (c) A new brochure entitled 'The Employment Scene' has been brought out by the Planning Commission in September, 1973 which gives details of various employment schemes and other information under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, initiated during the current year.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

3544. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of freedom fighters who have been given pension so far under the Scheme for grant of pension to Freedom Fighters ; and

(b) the number of applications pending till the 30th November, 1973 with the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Till 30-11-1973, 63,231 freedom fighters and their dependents have been approved for the grant of pension under the Scheme.

(b) 87,744 applications are pending. These include 59,075 cases where clarifications have been called for from the applicants/State Governments. The remaining 28,669 applications are yet to be examined.

Studies on Structure of Indian Industry and Industrial Licensing Policy

3545. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial support so far given to the four institutions participating in the programme of research and planning and development;

(b) the progress made in the work on studies on Structure of Indian Industry and Industrial Licensing Policy; and

(c) the time by which these studies are likely to be completed and finally published?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). It is not possible to furnish the desired information in the absence of the names of the Institutions the Honourable Member has in mind.

T. V. Sets produced during 1971-72 and 1972-73

3546. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state the total number of radio sets/Television sets produced in the country in 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The production of Radio and T. V. sets in the (calender) years 1971 and 1972 is given below :

	1971	1972
Radio sets	3 million	3 million
T.V. sets	16,007	29,965

Deployment of Central forces in States

3547. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh decision has been taken by the Central Government with regard to the use of the Central Police Force or armed constabulary or strength of the armed forces by States and if so, the facts thereof; and

(b) what are guide-lines for their future deployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fixation of seniority of I.P.S. Officers

3548. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of fixing of seniority and year of allotment with regard to I.P.S. officers are pending before the Central Government.

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expendite the matter;

(c) what is the number of such cases and from which of the States such cases are awaiting Central Government's approval or decision; and

(b) since how long such cases are pending?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Every effort is being made to expedite decisions in the cases which are pending at present. This effort consists in obtaining, as quickly as possible, the necessary particulars| clarifications from the State Governments; obtaining approval of the Union Public Service Commission where necessary and consulting the Department of Personnel. Ministry of Law etc.

(c) and (d). Total number of cases pending with the Central Government is 139.

A statement showing State-wise and year-wise break up of the cases involved is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5912/73].

Role played by Police in tracing cases of Food and Drug Adultration

3549. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police or any Intelligence service plays any part in tracing the cases of food adulteration,

drug, adulteration or similar offences in the capital towns;

(b) if so, the extent of success achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking up the matter into authoritative hands, although it is of prime importance for the health of the citizens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOSHIN): (a) and (b). Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, powers to take samples and to investigate cases of food adulteration are conferred only on food inspection appointed under sub-section 1 of section 9 of the Act.

Drug adulteration is a cognizable offence under section 27 of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act. 1940. Under subsection (1) of section 32 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, only an Inspector appointed under sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Act can launch prosecution under the Act.

(b) No case has been detected by the Delhi Police during the period 1st January to 31st October. 1973.

compilation of feeder lists for Indian Economic and Indian statistical Services

3550. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compilation of Feeder Lists for Indian Economic and Indian Statistical Services is delayed consideraly resulting in mounting frustration among the persons in consideration zone;

(b) if so, at what stage the compilation stands and the steps taken|proposed to be taken to speed up the compilation and effective operation of feeder lists;

(c) whether a good number of grade IV posts are vacant in different Departments|Ministries for considerable period of time; and

(d) what action is taken or proposed to be taken to expedite filling up of vacancies in Grade IV of I.E.S.|I.S.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A number of the Ministries|Departments of the Government of India are involved in the preparation of the Integrated lists of officers eligible for promoti n to grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. Despite vigorous efforts by the Cadre Controlling Authority of the two Services, it has not been possible to collect compltete information needed for the preparation of the integrated lists of the holders of the feeder posts. Efforts are being made to collect the necessary information expeditiously by correspondence, meetings and personal discussions so that the integrated lists are prepared and sent to the Union Public Service Commission for preparation of Select Lists for promotion to Grade IV without further delay. As soon as the Select Lists become available, the vacancies which are to be filled by promotion will be filled from amongst the Select List Officers.

(c) No, Sir. According to a recent analysis there were only 7 vacancies in grade IV posts of the Indian Economic Service against a strength of 264 cadre posts and 20 vacancies in grade IV posts of the Indian Statistical Service against a strength of 190 cadre posts.

(d) The various Ministries/Departments, where grade IV posts of the

two services exist, have been allowed to fill, with the prior concurrence of the Controlling Authority, the vacancies of grade IV posts on an *ad-hoc* basis locally from amongst officers eligible for promotion to grade IV of the respective Service, pending recruitment to these posts in accordance with the provisions of the rules.

Allocation of Funds to Kerala

3552. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decisions in regard to the allocation of funds to the State of Kerala under the industrialisation scheme during the current year;

(b) the number of units likely to be benefited during this period; and

(c) the number of employment opportunities likely to be created as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In formulating the Annual Plan of Kerala for 1973-74, the requirements in respect of about 19 units in the large and medium sector were considered. A provision of Rs. 272 lakhs has been made for this sector. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs has been provided for village and small industries and Rs. one lakh for mineral development. It is, however, not possible to estimate the precise extent of employment opportunities likely to be created as a result of the aforesaid allocations during the current year.

Non-implementation of Special Employment Schemes in Kerala

3553. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether special employment scheme has not been implemented in any district in Kerala, as the State did not get the allocated amount; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in supplying the allocated amount to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The position regarding release of funds to the Government of Kerala for the implementation of various employment schemes is as follows:—

1. Programme for Educated Unemployed initiated in 1971-72:

In respect of various continuing schemes included under this programme, such as, Elementary Education, Investigation of Irrigation and Power Projects, Rural Engineering Survey etc.. releases of first instalments of the funds allocated to the State Government during the current year, have already been made by the concerned Central Ministries.

2. Special Employment Programme initiated in 1972-73:

All the schemes under implementation in Kerala State since 1972-73 under the Special Employment Programme are being continued during the current year also and steps have been taken to release the first istalment of Central assistance due towards the programme.

3. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment initiated in 1971-72:

The release of funds under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment

have already been arranged to the Government of Kerala for continuation of this scheme during the current year.

4. *The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme initiated in* 1973-74:

Under this programme, schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 427.47 lakhs have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 106.37 lakhs has also been released as the first instalment for the implementation of this programme.

Grant of Pension to Freedom fighters from Kerala

3554. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters from the State of Kerala who have applied for freedom fighter's pension, District-wise, and the number of such freedom fighters as have been sanctioned the pension district-wise;

(b) the number of applications under consideration, district-wise and the number of those rejected, District-wise; and

(c) the names of freedom fighters from the district of Quilon who have been sanctioned the pension and also of those whose applications have been rejected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) 102 freedom fighters from Quilon District have been sanctioned pension and applications of 91 persons have been rejected. It is not possible to give the names of all these persons. But wide publicity is being done in approved cases.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of applications received.	No. of cases approved for pension.	No. o cases rejected.	No. of cases still under consideration.
1	ALLEPPEY	1210	122	76	1012
2	CANNANORE	723	255	110	358
3	KOZHIKODE	700	205	275	220
4	QUILON	597	102	91	404
5.	TRIVANDRUM	750	75	81	594
6.	TRICHUR	337	114	57	166
7.	PALGHAT	286	108	85	93
8.	MALAPPURAM	1046	47	852	147
9.	KOTTAYAM	145	42	39	64
10.	ERNAKULAM	241	58	41	142
11.	IDIKKI	37	7	9	21
	TOTAL	6072	1135	1716	3221

Appointment of Committee to go into the Question of increasing the advertisement Rates

3555. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was appointed by Government regarding the demand for increasing the advertisement rates; and

(b) if so, the findings of this Committee and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A group consisting of officials of information and Broadcasting Ministry representatives of the newspaper industry and a cost accountant made an assessment of the impact of the 30 per cent cut in newsprint quota and the rise in price of newsprint on the economy of newspapers. The group felt that it would be necessary for newspapers to augment their resources to meet the additional burden.

The question of advertisement rates is one which has to be settled mutually between the newspapers and the advertisers.

Enquiry into the Malpractices in supply of Cement

3556. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 457 given on 25th July, 1973 regarding complaints against malpractices in supply of cement and state:

(a) the manner in which the matter is being investigated;

(b) whether the investigation has since been completed; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The concerned State Government has been requested to investigate into the alleged malpractices committed by the producer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sangli-Bombay Trunk Service

3557. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start Demand Trunk Service from Sangli to Bombay; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) By the middle of 1974.

Telephones in Villages of Sangli District

3558. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the villages in Sangli district (Maharashtra) proposed to be given telephone facilities during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The names of villages where Telephone facility has been provided and is proposed to be provided in Sangli District (Maharashtra) during 1973-74 are given below.

(I) Facility already provided during the year:—

1. Arag.

2. Yellur.

(II) Facility proposed to be provided during the remaining period of 1973-74.

1. Savalaj.

2. Manerajuri.

3. Ankalkhop.

(b) Funds allocated for the purpose are Rs. 1,42,000.

Documents on Activities of Firms Concerns

3559. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation dated the 19th May, 1973 had been made to the Minister of State for Home Affairs in connection with document obtained from U.K., U.S.A., and from various sources in India and claiming costs and rewards therefor and if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether on the basis of the document and information furnished, action was taken against the defaulting firms and concerns; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A representation dated 19.5.73, seeking payment of reward and defraying of expenses, was received from a person who claims to have given information and supplied some documents with respect to several matters to different authorities. This representation is being examined. After completion of the examination, necessary reply will be sent to the person who sent the representation.

The Intelligence and Investigation Agencies collect secret intelligence and receive information from various sources; and many a time the information received from several sources may relate to the same firm or party. The ultimate action by the concerned agency is, therefore, very often, the cumulative result of the information derived from several sources and supplemented by the clues developed during the course of the inquiry itself. Since the identity of the informer and the nature of the information lodged by him, have to be kept secret for obvious reasons, it will not be appropriate to disclose the details of the action taken by the various authorities on the basis of the documents and information furnished by this person or as to how much of such action was relatable to his information.

1974 में स्मृति डाक टिकटों का जारी किया जाना

3560. श्री मूलचन्द वर्मा:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार का 1974 में किन किन महापुरुषों की स्मृति एवं सम्मान में डाक टिकट जारी करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इन महापुरुष की सूची में इन्दौर (म० प्र०) की प्रात: स्मरणीय देवी अहिल्याबाई का नाम भी सम्मिलित है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) फिलैटली सलाहकार समिति ने तारीख 30-10-73 को हुई अपनी बैठक में 1974 के दौरान जिन महापुरुषों के सम्मान में विशेष स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव की सिफारिश की है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—सर्वश्री पार्कोर्नी, ज० बी० एस० हालडेन, मक्स मूलर, महावीर, शंकराचार्य, टीपू सुल्तान, सेनापति बापट, अमीर खुसरो, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, कमला नेहरू (75 वीं वर्षगांठ) मैथलीशरण गुप्त, सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला, भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र, उत्कल गौरव मधुसूदन दास और जय नारायण व्यास। सरकार को अभी ये सिफारिशें स्वीकार करनी हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। फिलैटली सलाहकार समिति ने तारीख 30-3-72 को हुई अपनी बैठक में अहिल्या बाई के सम्मान में डाक टिकट जारी करने की सिफारिश नहीं की थी। फिलैटली सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश पर ही डाक टिकट जारी किए जाते है। इस समिति में सरकारी सदस्यों के अलावा, संसद् सदस्य, कलाकार, डाक टिकट संग्रहकर्त्ता, डाक टिकट विक्रेता और प्रमुख सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्त्ता होते हैं।

आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय गान की धुन का प्रसारण बन्द किया जाना

3562. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कई महीनों से आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों ने राष्ट्रीय गान की धुन का प्रसारण बन्द कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसके स्थान पर कोई अन्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने की योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री (धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिन भर के कार्यक्रमों की समाप्ति पर राष्ट्रीय गान की धुन का प्रसारण बंद करने का निर्णय इसलिए लिया गया था क्योंकि उस समय लोग या तो सोने की तैयारी कर रहे होते हैं या विश्राम कर रहे होते हैं और इसलिए वे राष्ट्रीय गान के प्रति समुचित सम्मान प्रदर्शित नहीं कर सकते। राष्ट्रीय गान के स्थान पर कोई अन्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का कोई .स्ताव नहीं है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अछूतों को लाइसस दिया जाना

563. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अछुतों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की नई है; और यदि हां, तो इसके कया कारण हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उन्हें कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के लिए आवेदक की जाने की कोई कसौटी नहीं है फिर भी, यदि, अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों के कोई आवेदन होते हैं तो उनके मामले में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा।

Posts of Part-time A.I.R. Correspondents lying vacant in Orissa

3564. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of posts of Part-time A.I.R. Correspondents lying vacant in Orissa at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): There are no regular vacancies. as posts of part-time Correspondents are not formally created. The practice is to appoint part-time Correspondents in Districts depending upon resources available.

Disconnection of Telephones in Delhi

3565. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 Telephones were disconnected from the residence of illegal forward market traders in Delhi by declaring an emergency; and

(b) how far it has checked the illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). An Order dated 27th November, 1972 was received from Delhi Administration that the Administrator of Delhi was satisfied that illegal forward trading (Satta) in agricultural commodity was being practised on a large scales through certain telephones mentioned in the Order and installed in the premises of Coronation Hotel Fatehpuri, Delhi thereby affecting adversely the prices of supplies essential to the life of the community. It was stated further in the Order that a public emergency existed and Administrator of Delhi was satisfied that the continuation of 'Satta' at the aforesaid premises through the aforesaid telephones was prejudicial to public interest. Round about 200 telephones were therefore disconnected under Indian Telegraph Rule 422 which empowers a Divisional Engineer in the event of any emergency to disconnect a subscriber with or without notice. It is difficult to say how far the disconnection of these telephone has checked illegal trade.

Superannuation of I.A.S. Officers and Engineers in Orissa at the Age of 50 years

3566. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some I.A.S. Officers and Engineers are going to be superannuated at the age of 50 years in Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether Government will enquire into each case of superannuation so that there is no victimisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government for prematurely retiring any officer of the Indian Administrative Service cadre of Orissa. In accordance with the information furnished by the State Government, so far notices have been served on four Assistant Engineers for premature retirement. In cases of premature retirement, the prescribed procedure and criteria are followed so that there is no victimisation.

Periodic Evaluation of the Standard of News Commentary and News Reading

3567. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any periodic evaluation of the standard of news commentary in Radio and News reading; and

(b) whether any action is taken to improve the standard if it is found to be wanting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Evaluation of the news commentary in respect of its content and presentation is done on a daily basis. In the case of news reading as such apart from continuous internal evaluation, periodical surveys are also conducted by the Listeners' Research Organisation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Television Coverage of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to India

3568. SHRI PILO MODY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit of the Soviet Communist Party Chief, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev's to India was televised in colour with the help of temporary arrangements made by the Russian technicians with the use of our Satellite services;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether his visit was also televised in India.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Soviet authorities installed their own equipment to transmit colour TV programmes produced by them to USSR directly, using their own Satellite services.

(c) Delhi T.V. Centre has covered Mr. Brezhnev's visit by utilising its own technical resources and production facilities.

बम्बई और खण्डवा और बुरहानपुर के बीच "टेलीफोन ट्रैफिक"

3569. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई तथा मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के खण्डवा तथा बुरहानपुर शहरों के बीच गत पांच महीनों में 'टेलीफोन ट्रैफिक' का लोड कितना रहा ;

(ख) उक्त दोनों शहरों से बम्बई को की गई कितनी कालें मिल गईं तथा कितनी कालें नहीं मिल सकीं; और

(ग) टेलीफोन काल न मिलने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या जो कालें मिलीं वे बहुत देर के बाद मिलीं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इन स्थानों के बीच रोजाना औसतन 90 कालें आती-जाती हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुनिश्चित सूचना मांगी है, वह इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) करीब 40 फी-सदी कालें लगाई जाती हैं और बाकी कालें कुछ तो तकनीकी खराबियों के कारण और कुछ उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा कालें रद्द कराने के कारण लग नहीं पातीं ।

(ग) बम्बई और खंडवा के बीच जो ट्रंक सर्किट दिया गया है, वह धूलिया और खंडवा के बीच खुले तार वाली लाइनों पर है । इसलिए इसमें खराबियां आने की सम्भावना रहती है । जब इस तरह की खराबियां आ जाती हैं, तो उस समय, कालें लगाने में विलम्ब होना अपरिहार्य हो जाता है ।

बुरहानपुर तहसील के शाहपुर ग्राम में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

3570. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की बुरहानपुर तहसील के शाहपुर ग्राम के कितने निवासियों की ओर से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने हेतु आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं,

(ख) इन आवेदन पत्रों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या आवेदन पत्र दिये जाने के बाद से काफ़ी समय बीत गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) अनिर्णीत अर्जियों की कुल संख्या 15 है ।

(ख) और (ग). शाहपुर गांव में 25 लाइनों का आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज (एस० ए० एक्स०) खोलने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी गई है । इसकी स्थापना के लिए साज-सामान और उपस्कर प्राप्त करने हेतु कारवाई की जा रही है । इस एक्सचेंज को खोलने का प्रस्ताव करीब एक साल पहले पेश किया गया था परन्तु इसके तकनीकी पहलुओं की जांच करने और एक्सचेंज खोलने की मंजूरी देने में समय लग गया है ।

प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें पत्रिकाएं और एलबमें

3571. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष प्रकाशन विभाग ने किन-किन तथा कितनी पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं एलबमों आदि का प्रकाशन किया तथा उन्हें किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के प्रकाशन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा प्रत्येक प्रकाशन की कितनी-कितनी प्रतियां बेची गईं तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) उनके प्रकाशन की कसौटी क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क)और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये । विवरण में दी गई हैं । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी** 591 3/73]

(ग) पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं आदि के प्रकाशन, बिक्री और वितरण का उद्देश्य है : (i) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत के प्रगति से सम्बन्धित सूचना का प्रसार (ii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के निवासियों और विभिन्न

आस्थाओं और मान्यताओं के मानने वालों के मध्य हमारी समान परम्परा के बारे में परस्पर समझ-बूझ तथा जागृति, (iii) भारत में जीवन और संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों तथा हमारे संविधान में दिये गये मूलभूत मूल्यों के प्रति अभिरुचि तथा सराहना और सम्मान ।

डाकियों द्वारा बख्शीश मांगना

3572. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाकिया तथा टेलीफोन कर्मचारी दीपावली और होली के त्यौहारों के अवसरों पर ग्रुप बनाकर घूमते हैं तथा बख्शीश मांगतें हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस पर रोक लगाने का है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) कई बार ऐसी सूचनाएं मिली हैं कि डिलीवरी करने वाले कर्मचारी दीपावली आदि जैसे त्यौहारों के अवसर पर लोगों से "बख्शीश" मांगते हैं ।

(ख) समय-समय पर ऐसी हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं, जिनमें इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि "बख्शीश" मांगने के कदाचार में शामिल होने से सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आचरण सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन होता है और इससे उन कर्मचारियों को सजा भी दी जा सकती है । इन हिदायतों की प्रतिलिपियां कर्मचारी संघों को भी भेजी गई हैं ताकि इस कदाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए वे अपना सहयोग दें ।

Representation from small units in Maharashtra for exemtion in Central Excise Duty on P.V.C. Films

3573. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries received any representation from a small scale industrial unit in Maharashtra in April, 1973 regarding exemption in Central Excise Duty on P.V.C. Films etc., if they are manufactured by process other than Extrusion Process; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Advance Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra, in their representation dated 16th April, 1973 have stated that:

(i) Rigid Polyvinyl Chloride Films of thickness 0.25 mm;

(ii) Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride Films of thickness 0.25mm;

(iii) Polyvinyl Chloride Lay Flat Tubings.

manufactured by Extrusion process by small scale units are exempted from Central Excise Duty. They have a Zimmer Plant imported from West Germany through NSIC and they can produce the above products by HOT MELT PROCESS which are not exempted from Excise Duty. The party asked for exemption of their PVC films irrespective of the process of manufactu re.

Bulk of the small scale units use extrusion process for manufacture of PVC films and their exemption from payment of excise duty was therefore allowed. Since extension of the same concession in respect of P V.C. films

manufactured by hot melt process would adversely affect the competitive strength of the small scale units in this industry, their request was not supported by Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

Alleged Unauthorised Transfer of a subscriber's Telephone in Bombay

3574. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Subscriber's Telephone No. 363953 in a Bombay which was kept in safe custody of the Telephone Department on 9th July, 1972 and for which regular rent was being paid, had been unauthorisedly given to another party while the original suscriber was receiving bills on this phons No. 363953;

(b) if so, whether it is according in the rules;

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to restore the same number to the original subscriber to whom the telephone belongs; and

(d) what steps Government propose so that such occurrances do not happen in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The telephone Bombay No. 363953 was taken into safe custody on 12th July, 1972 but it was closed for non-payment of dues on 13th October, 1972. Numbers disconnected for non-payment of dues are kept reserved only for 3 months after which period they are utilised for other subscribers. This number was reallotted on 19th February. 1973 to another subscriber. No bills were sent to the previous subscriber for the above number from the date it was allotted to the new subscriber. Efforts are being made to allot the number 363953 to the original subscriber.

(b) Action taken was in accordance with rules.

(c) The position has been explained in reply to (a) above.

(d) The matter will be considered and suitable action taken.

Alleged Harassment of Mohammedan Peasants in Haryana by Canal Department Official

3575. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Mohammedan peasants of Mewat area in Gurgaon (Haryana) alleging harassment to them by a canal Department Official;

(b) if so, the main points; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A representation addressed to an M.P. and purporting to have been signed by 19 Mohammedan villagers of Mewat area in Gurgaon district who claimed to be the employees of the Canal Department, was passed on to the Prime Minister by the M.P. in August last. It contained certain allegations against an official of the Canal Department. It was stated that he had been ruining the crops of the Muslim farmers by closing the canal water, and had dismissed all the Muslim employees from service. The representation was forwarded to the Government of Haryana who intimated that necessary enquiries were made in the matter and it was found that only two of the persons who were supposed to have signed the representation were working in the Canal Department and both of them had denied that they had made the representation in question. The State Government added that after due enquiry, the allegation that the

Mohammedans were being discriminated against in the matter of employment was found baseless.

Development of Allappadi Tribal Block in Kerala

3576. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Kerala Government for the development of Allappadi Tribal Block in Kerala;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir, No special scheme has been received, Programme of development in the Tribal Blocks at Allappadi is proceeding according o the approved pattern.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Titanium complex in Kerala

3577. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent public statement of Revenue Minister of Kerala Shri Baby John that a Japanese firm has expressed their willingness for collaboration for titanium complex to be established in Kerala shortly;

(b) whether the Government have received any report from Kerala Government regarding this matter; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). It is understood that some preliminary discussions have been held between the representatives of Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Kerala, a State public sector undertaking, and some Japanese industrialists regarding the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment. However, no formal proposal or copy of the Statement made by Shri Baby John, Revenue Minister in the matter has been received from the Government of Kerala.

Conversion of Trichur Radio Station into a full-fledged independent station

3578. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of converting the Trichur Radio Station into a full-fledged indepndent station; and

(b) if so, when a decision will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A decision to establish a regular Station at Trichur has already been taken. The construction work on the new studio centre at Trichur has been completed and it is expected to be commissioned in the current financial year.

House sites to landless S.C. & S.T. in Orissa

3579. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Govt. has proposed in the State and Central Sector

to allot house-sities to landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the number of such sites which have been allotted so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of T.V. receivers in Orissa

3580. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Small Industries Corporation has made progress by now for manufacturing 5000 T.V. receivers per annum:

(b) if so, the nature progress made so far;

(c) whether the required equipments have been imported by now; and

(d) by what time the production is scheduled to start?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The Orissa Small Industries Corporation is wholly owned public sector undertaking of the Government of Orissa. It is learnt from the Government of Orissa that the Corporation has made arrangements to start production of T.V. Receivers by December 15, 1973. Accommodation for the T.V. production unit has been arranged on the industrial estate at Bhubaneswar. Purchase of all indigenous equipments and components has been made. Personnel for the various posts are being trained at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad, which is providing the technical know-how. Import licence for test equipment has been received and letter of credit opened. Application for import licence for components is being submitted soon. Bank finance to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs has been arranged.

हिन्दी आफिसर और हिन्दी अनुवादकों के वेतनमान

3581. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में हिन्दी आफिसरों और हिन्दी अनुवादकों के वेतनमान तथा अर्हतायें क्या हैं;

(ख) हिन्दी कार्य के लिए विभागवार कितने पद मंजूर किये गये तथा कितने पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां की गई और कितने पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की गई ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी कार्य के लिए मंजूर किये गये पदों में से आधे से अधिक पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां नहीं की गई; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और नियमित नियुक्तियां करने तथा उनकी सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Assessment of property of ex-ruler of Gwalior

3582. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in reassessing the personal property belonging to the family members of ex-Ruler of Gwalior; and

(b) the further steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No assessment has been made in the past of the properties of he Rulers of former Indian States. Government are advised that the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971 does not affect the private properties of the former Rulers. There is, therefore, no question of reassessing their properties. However, the Income-tax Department have been assessing the net wealth of the former Rulers in the normal course in connection with wealth-tax assessments.

Prices of soaps charged by Hindustan Lever Limited

3583. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Hindustan Lever Limited has been charging considerable price premium on Surf and soaps because of the International brand names marketed by it and if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(b) whether Government are aware that consequent upon the shortage of raw materials, the Hindustan Lever Limited has been diverting production towards the manufacture of Premium Sophisticated Toilet Soaps like Liril, Pears and Lux Supreme only at the cost of the production of popular brands of mass consumption and if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Price of Calcium Carbide

3584. SHRI AWADHESH CHANDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Birla Jute Manufacturing Company have raised the price of Calcium Carbide by 100 per cent within last eight months:

(b) whether the other manufacturers of the same item which is so vital for the industrial growth of the country have not yet raised their prices;

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb this profiteering; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The price of Calcium Carbide has been increased by all the producers mostly due to increase in price of raw materials. According to the information available with Government, the percentage increase effected by M|s. Birla jute Manufacturing Company during the period is the lowest and is of the order of 9 per cent.

(c) and (d). There is no control over the price and distribution of Calcium Carbide.

Posts of Office Superintendents in Delhi Administration

3585. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class II Gazetted Posts (Office Suprintendents) which have been kept in abeyance in Delhi Administration and not filled up so far;

(b) the reason for not filling up such vacant posts in Delhi Administration and when such posts are likely to be filled up; and

(c) the criteria for appointment to such posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Six.

(b) The posts were held in the abeyance due to organisational changes in Administration. The question of revival of posts and filling them does not arise as long as the organisational change continues.

(c) Recruitment to these posts is made in accordance with Rule 6(1) of the Delhi Administration Subordinate Services Rules, 1967.

Attack by goondas organised by money-lenders on Tribals of Thakurchara, Tripura

3586. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that for the last 2|3 months tribals of Thakurchara of Julaibari area, Tripura could not go to the market, specially to Julaibari market due to the attack of goondas organised by the money-lenders who have dislodged tribals from the land forcibly; and

(b) the steps being taken to restore land to tribals there and to protect tribals from the clutches of Money-lenders gang?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tripura.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारी

3587. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के सभी कर्मचारियों को खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा अपने रैगुलर कर्मचारी घोषित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब खादी भवन के सभी कर्मचारियों को खादी आयोग के सभी वेतनमान व अन्य सुविधाएं आदि प्राप्त होंगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) . खादी व ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने यह निश्चय किया है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को 1-1-73 से नियमित कर्मचारी समझा जाना चाहिए । तदनुसार वे वेतन व अन्य सुविधाएं पाने के हकदार हैं ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यों की जांच

3588. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बम्बई से प्रकाशित होने वाले 'हिन्दी ब्लिट्ज' दिनांक 24 मार्च, 1973 में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए निष्पक्ष जांच कराने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच कब तक करवई जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) ; (क) और (ख). दिनांक 21 नवम्बर, 1973 को उत्तर दिए गए लोक सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 150 के पूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तर में दिए गए औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री के आश्वासन के आधार पर खादी व ग्रामोद्योग आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कार्यों की पूरी जांच कराए ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में पशमीना कांड

3589. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार और खादी आयोग को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कश्मीरी पशमीना कांड के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मामले की खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा जांच की गई और यह पाया गया कि कश्मीरी पश्मीना का कन्साइनमेन्ट (परेषित-माल) प्राप्त हुआ तथा इसको खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के खाते में दर्ज किया गया ।

Closure of Factories in Orissa

3590. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mayurbhanj Spinning and Weaving Mills at Rairangpur, Mayurbhanj Glass Works at Jharadihi, Mayurbhanj potteries at Kalidiha Mayurbhanj Vanadilum factory and Mayurbhanj Textiles Limited are all closed down; and

(b) whether Government will take any immediate steps to open these factories in the District of Mayurbhanj in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position as reported by the State Government is as follows:—

(i) Mayurbhanj Spinning and Weaving Mills.	State Government are already taking steps to revive them.
(ii) Mayurbhanj Textile Mills Limited	
(iii) Mayurbhanj Glass Works . . .	The unit is under liquidation and its assets have been auctioned.
(iv) Mayurbhanj Potteries. . . .	Attempts were made to revive the unit through private parties but no suitable party turned up.
(v) Mayurbhanj Vanadium Factory . .	The unit has gone into voluntary liquidation and its properties have been sold to M/s. Utkal Contractors and Joinery Privat Limited who have already started a sale oil extraction plant there.

सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम को कार्य रूप देने हेतु कम से कम अपेक्षित हिन्दी कर्मचारी रखने के लिए विभिन्न विभागों/कार्यालयों को निदेश

3591. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम को कार्यरूप देने के कार्य को तेज करने के लिए कम से कम अपेक्षित हिन्दी कर्मचारी रखने हेतु एक परिपत्र के माध्यम से विभिन्न विभागों/कार्यालयों को दिए गए निदेशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) उस पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख), क्योंकि प्रत्येक मंत्रालय / कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता में भी बहुत अन्तर होता है इसलिए कर्मचारी रखने की ऐसी रूपरेखा बनाना जो कि समान रूप से सभी मंत्रालयों / विभागों तथा उनके सम्बद्ध / अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में लागू की जा सके, व्यवहार्य नहीं है । फिर भी आर्थिक निहितार्थों पर विचार करने के बाद प्रत्येक मंत्रालय / विभाग / कार्यालय में कम से कम हिन्दी कर्मचारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए मंत्रालयों / विभागों के साथ विचार विमर्श से कुछ प्रयोगात्मक मानदण्डों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

2542 LS—8.

RE. ADMISSIBILITY OF QUESTION (PROCEDURE)

12.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेस्चन आवर में क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्वेस्चन आवर के बारे में ही है । मैंने उस को क्वेस्चन आवर खत्म होने से दस सैकण्ड पहले उठाया है । मैं बीच में बाधा नहीं डालना चाहता था । मैं कल भी रुका और आज भी रुका ।

मैंने इस सत्र में सुरक्षा मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय से तीन प्रश्नों का जवाब चाहा—एक, विदेश मंत्री की काबुल-यात्रा के बारे में और दूसरे, सैम-6, और सैम-7 मिसाईल्ज और डीप स्ट्राइक एयरक्राफ्ट के बारे में । मुझे बिना कोई कारण बताए यह कहा गया है कि आप के प्रश्नों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा । आप के सचिवालय से यह पत्र आया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सुरक्षा के मामले में इंगलैंड की पार्लियामेंट को पूरी जानकारी दी जाती है, तो फिर हम को क्यों अंधेरे में रखा जाता है । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है । यह पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों का सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the proper time. I am not here during Question-Hour to reply as to what happened to the Questions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We have also very serious complaints about it. I must have given notice of at least sixty to seventy questions. None of the questions seems to appear in any of the question lists. What are the reasons? It appears to me that the Government come in the way of admission of the questions, which is indeed very objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER: There are thousands of questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You do not admit any Short Notice Question unless the member is a member of the mutual admiration society.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How do you disabuse from our mind of the impression that the Government comes in the way of admission questions?

MR. SPEAKER: I can assure you that they are not coming in the way.

You see the Secretariat communications and also your questions and see what are the reasons. I cannot explain to you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर प्रश्न स्वीकार न किये जायें, तो उस के कारण जरूर बताये जाने चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर किसी प्रश्न को स्वीकार नहीं करना है, तो उस का कारण दिया जाना चाहिए । और अगर आप का सचिवालय कारण नहीं देता है, तब हमारे मन में संदेह पैदा हो सकता है कि शायद सरकार के इशारे पर ये प्रश्न मन्जूर नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: If you think that that is the case, then the Secretary-General and myself do not deserve to be here. I tell you. I take it quite seriously.

श्री मधु लिमये : कारण क्यों नहीं दिया गया है ?

I have enclosed the letter from your Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER: We receive thousands of questions, not in hundreds and then they are processed by the Secretariat. (*Interruptions*). That is not the way. I am really very sorry. That has never happened.

श्री मधु लिमये : थाउजेंड्ज का सवाल नहीं है । मैं प्रश्नों के स्वीकार किये जाने का सवाल उठा रहा हूं । मैंने आप पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है । मैंने इस बारे में आप को पत्र भेजा है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have just now made an observation which I consider is improper. You mentioned the name of the Secretary-General. He is not a Member of the House. Therefore, mentioning his name by any of us including yourself should be deleted from the records of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, about your question on the Defence Ministry—Russian SAM missiles, that is fixed for tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे एतराज के बाद । मेरे पास पत्र आये हैं, जिनको मैंने एनक्लोज किया है । उन में कहा गया है :

"This is not permissible".

मैंने हवा में बात नहीं की है । यह तो मुझ पर आरोप लगाया जा रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is much earlier than your protest.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पास आप के पत्र आये थे, जिन को मैंने एनक्लोज किया है । उस के बाद भी आप कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): This is not a matter affecting this particular question alone. . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a general question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Under the Rules of Procedure it is clearly laid down as to what are the circumstances in which certain questions may not be admitted.

I remember a few years back there used to be a printed type of form in which the reply used to come to us saying that your question such and such is not being admitted for the following reasons and those items are indicated according to the rules, so that we would be in a position to check up and see whether in our opinion that has been correctly interpreted or not by the Questions Branch. But, nowadays, that printed letter-reply does not come to us. The reply which comes to us simply says, your Question cannot be admitted. It is very difficult for the Members. It is an injustice to the Members. We must know why a question has not been admitted. We must know under which rule and on which ground the question is being excluded, so that we would be in a position to check up these things and this will also guide us for the future also.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Our apprehension is this. .

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I call you, you should not speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not called anybody so far. I am sitting and I request you to call me.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, there are two aspects One is regarding admissibility and the reason for not admitting the question. Sir, in this very House you had once given a ruling that very often, when the last day for submission of questions is over, on very urgent and important matters Members give Short-Notice Questions. You may kindly check up from your office. The printed copies are sent to the concerned Ministers. But the Ministers do not admit the Short-notice questions. You yourself have given a ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not about Short Notice Question. .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Admissibility as well as Short-Notice Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding Short Notice Question, it is to be accepted by the Minister. I don't come into the picture.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, You have reduced the number of Questions, both the Starred and the Unstarred ones. This country is now facing more problems than what it used to have say, five years ago. In spite of that, I am sorry that this is happening. I have an apprehension—I will not blame your Secretariat—that severe pressure is coming from the Government to do and undo many Questions and that particularly comes from the Prime Minister's Secretariat. I am fully in the know of things. I know you are really very hard-pressed for time, you are overworked. I know it, Sir, but if you will kindly

[Shri Joytirmoy Basu]

give a little time for this, I would be grateful. You may kindly see how many Short Notice Questions are tabled, how many are being sent to the Ministries concerned and how many are being accepted. Because, Sir, it is known to everybody that unless you have prior agreement with the Minister, unless you are willing to do a mutual admiration with the Minister, the Short Notice Question will not be admitted. This is a most deplorable state of affairs. And then, Sir, the Rules of Procedure say that such a denied question will be listed as the first question in the Starred List. I have made a number of efforts and still I have not succeeded even once. These are the circumstances under which we are functioning in this House and I would like you, Sir, to give your observations.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, for the purposes of record, may I say that I refute with all the vehemence at my command, the allegation that the Government is in any way pressurising? It is not fair to the Chair also.

MR. SPEAKER: It is something very unusual.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What are the Members to infer from this if the reasons are not given, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I will just let you know. I am going to look into it.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले क्वेस्चन्ज पर कोई लिमिट नहीं होती थी । हम लोग अनलिमिटिड क्वेस्चन्ज भेजा करते थे । हम तीन चार सौ क्वेस्चन्ज भेजते थे और अगर उन में से सौ दो सौ को रिजेक्ट भी कर दिया जाता था, तो हम को अफ़सोस नहीं होता था । लेकिन अब पांच क्वेस्चन्ज की बंदिश है । हम हर रोज पांच क्वेस्चन्ज बक्से में डालते हैं और भगवान से मनाते हैं कि बैलट में हमारा नाम आ जाये ।

पांच में मैं सब से ज्यादा मेहनत भी करता हूं । मैं निवेदन आप से यह करूंगा कि पहले यह मुमकिन नहीं था कि हर एक का शार्ट ड्यूरेशन नोटिस दिया जाय क्योंकि नम्बर आफ क्वश्चंस ज्यादा होते थे । अब यह पांच क्वेश्चन भेजे जाते हैं । उस का अगर रीजन हमें बता दिया जाय तो हम भी मुतमईन हो जाते हैं कि क्या हुआ । कुछ के रीजन बताए जाते हैं कुछ के नहीं बताए जाते । तो आप से शिकायत करने की गरज से मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ . . (**व्यवधान**) अभी मैंने खत्म नहीं किया है । मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप मेहरबानी कर के पांच सवालों को या तो बढ़ा दीजिए ताकि हम दस सवाल भेज सकें ।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब से यह सीमा बंधी है पांच सवालों की तब से हम ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि हमारी कमर टूट गई । इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद भी पांच क्वेश्चन भी कई कई बार मंजूर नहीं होते । उस से भी कम होते हैं । लेकिन हमें कोई सूचना नहीं दी जाती । यह कहा जाता है कि आप का सवाल नामंजूर किया गया । कोई कारण नहीं दिया जाता । अब जब प्रश्न देने की

तारीख समाप्त हो चुकी है उसके बाद में जो ऐसे बहुत ही महत्व के सवाल होते हैं उन के लिए अल्प सूचना देने पर उस का भी उत्तर कई बार आता है कि मंत्री आप का सवाल स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो उस मसले को कैसे उठाया जाये । या तो वह तरीका बताएं हमें या फिर सवालों की जो सीमा है उस को आप बढ़ाएं, पंच से दस बढ़ा दें । उस से कोई दिक्कत नहीं होने वाली है । कौन सा ऐसा भार पड़ने वाला है ? दो सौ क्वेश्चन अभी आते हैं तो दो सौ के चार सौ हो जाएंगे । कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता । लेकिन अधिक जानकारी हम प्राप्त कर पाएंगे और अधिक काम कर पाएंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक प्रश्न का दो दो चार चार हजार रुपया हर एक का खर्च आता है । आप तो ऐसी बात करते हैं कि ऐसे ही कर दो । जिन की बारी ही नहीं आती प्रश्न की, चार पांच के बाद बीस में पांच पांच की बारी आती है, पन्द्रह की नहीं आती है लेकिन उस पर खर्च उतना ही होता है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have heard my hon. friend, Shri Limaye and I agree with him.

MR. SPEAKER: He has spoken on behalf of your group.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I myself put questions regarding the *ex-gratia* payments made to the Indian citizens whose property had been declared as enemy property in the former Pakistan. Some of these questions were entertained earlier. And in continuation of those questions, I have asked one question. To-day I got a letter in the morning, without showing any reasons, that this question cannot be entertained. What am I to do?

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you what you should do. You will kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, crores of rupees have been given as *ex-gratia* payments to the Indian citizens whose property had been declared as enemy property. I have got a letter that this question cannot be entertained. What am I to do? I agree with what Shri Limaye has just now said. It is not a reflection on the Chair. It is not possible for the Chair to go through each and every question. The Secretariat is also under pressure.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is fair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I say that they act under pressure. Many questions have been raised, but we are told that they cannot be entertained because that would embarrass the Government or it would be difficult for Government to reply. In that way, the whole Secretariat of Lok Sabha have to work under pressure.

I only make a submission to you that you will kindly go into the matter and see what can be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, don't prolong the matter now. Please sit down. Normally, in this session—in every session I should say—we have received about thousand questions a day. We put 20 questions out of them in this List.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But there are 524 Members.

MR. SPEAKER: In the Question Branch many officers deal with them. Mr. Bosu, if you go on speaking, I

[Mr. Speaker]
am not going to speak. You are too near me. You better sit there. You are interrupting me too much.

After having a holiday in Bengal, he has come now. There are so many questions which are dealt with at various levels. It is only in very rare cases that we have certain doubts or controversies. Over certain questions, the Secretary-General discusses with the Speaker—but very often not.

One thing that hon. Members have demanded is that after the rejection of every question, the reasons should be communicated to them. They used to be conveyed, and I am a little surprised why they are not being conveyed now.

I shall bring this matter to the Rules Committee, and hon. Members can review this. The Secretariat will also explain their difficulty; they will be called; the Secretariat will be called, and the Rules Committee will be there and hon. Members can examine this.

It is very unfair to pass offhand remarks like this that they are pressurised from this side or that side. I would first request hon. Members to kindly spare the Secretariat at least. It is very difficult for them to function otherwise.

Now, since hon. Members have made this observation, I would like them to give certain instances in the Rules Committee indicating where they suspected it; I shall be sitting there myself, and let them give the instances and the reasons....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: All right.

MR. SPEAKER: Let them tell me where it happened....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Pressure of work.

MR. SPEAKER: If I find out that it did happen, I assure hon. Members that I shall suspend the officer right there and then.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not made that complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: It was said that pressures were brought....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I said pressure of work. I never imputed any motive to the Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to take it lightly....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I never said that they had acted under pressure...

MR. SPEAKER: If they suspect, they will have to tell me where and whom they suspected and in the case of which officer and in what form, and the only assurance that I shall give is that if I get convienced that that officer was pressurised, then in their very presence I shall suspend him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If it is not true, suspend the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Let them not do it like this. This office is not like any other office. This is the Members' own Lok Sabha and this is their own office. I do not think such offhand remarks should be passed. When I say that we shall place it before the Rules Committee, they have to place the whole material before it.

Secondly, in regard to the short notice questions, these things were the relics of those times when we had no other remedies. Now, even if the hon. Minister does not accept the short notice question, I accept call-attention, I accept notices under rule 377 and so on. Somehow or the other, I am forced by Members like Shri Samar Guha just to listen to them, in spite of my saying 'No, no'. So, there are a hundred and one ways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When you do not admit anything, we give short notice questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Short notice questions are in the hands of the Ministers. Call-attention, notices under rule 377 and listening to the shouting are all in my hands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The last is the shortest notice.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The last thing is very effective.

MR. SPEAKER: In the case of short notice questions, we had some very obliging Ministers. I would request all the hon. Ministers to oblige at least once or twice a week, and that is completely in their hands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And they are misusing their power.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not being pressurised by the Speaker, and I am not being pressurised by them. If they agree to be pressurised by me, in the presence of the hon. Members I would request them to oblige once or twice a week.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would you kindly constitute a committee on short notice questions which would advise you whether the Minister concerned has been justified in rejecting them?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. A very fair proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: There need be no committee for that purpose; I shall get the information and put it before the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee is already there and that information will be put before them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But the Rules Committee's functions are different. The Rules Committee concerns itself only with the rules. What we want is this. Since there has been a great deal of grievance about the rejection of short notice questions, there should be a committee constituted by the Chair to look into the question whether the Ministers concerned have been justified in rejecting those short notice questions.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, why should I not be given the power to justify? Let the Rules Committee examine it. The Rules Committee is already there...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Rules Committee's functions are different. That has got no jurisdiction over this.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a committee to examine why a Minister is not exercising his discretion. It is within the discretion of the Minister. If I have the right over it, I would certainly exercise it. The rule says that it will go to the Minister, and the Minister may accept it or may not accept it. What are we to do in that case?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have one power, Sir. According to the rule, you are empowered to put that question as the first question in the list of starred questions. That rule is so clear; and you can use that. Then, we can meet them halfway.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in all cases, but in some cases I have done it.

SHRI JJYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been obliged.

MR. SPEAKER: He gets my forced obligation every day.

12.25 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I had given notice of a motion of privilege against Shri K. R. Ganesh, some months ago, that he had made a statement wrongly on the floor of the House about the promotion of income-tax officers from class II to class I. This is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister had told deliberately an untruth on the floor of the House and misled the House. I have looked into all the documents to see whether what he has said is true, and I find that the whole thing is untrue. Today, one of your assistants has informed me that the file is with the PAC. I shall look into the file today, examine it today and I would like to raise the matter tomorrow morning.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is the Chairman of the PAC and he is not returning the file...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall.

MR. SPEAKER: That file is with him, and he is not returning it...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That file has nothing to do with the privilege motion. I have quoted the document...

MR. SPEAKER: It arises out of it. He has not returned the file and yet he is asking me to give some ruling regarding that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly give me one minute...

MR. SPEAKER: This is enough. He has already got it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had said there that on 8th December, 1972, while replying to starred question No. 370 on the disparity of pay scales and conditions of service of the two classes of income-tax officers, Shri K. R. Ganesh had stated the following:

> "The hon. Member has asked three questions. First, he has asked whether the PAC had recommended the abolition of class II officers' cadre in the Income-tax Department. I am informed that the PAC did recommend this, but the Department later on discussed it with the PAC and the PAC was persuaded to withdraw this position".

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen some Chairman defending the action of the previous committee. But this is happening just otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In this connection, I am quoting the relevant recommendation from the 29th report (Fourth Lok Sabha) of the PAC, 1967-68 from page 29 para 2.41 which reads as follows:

> "The Committee feel that one of the reasons for declining standards of output in the Department is due to an imbalance in the service conditions of employees of the Income-tax Department. A note has been submitted by the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes which is appended to this Report (Appendix V).".

What I am saying is that what Mr. Ganesh had said with regard to class II Income-tax officers is wholly untrue and this was done with the object of misleading the House. Therefore, I am going to have a minute look at the file today and send it to your goodself today, and I would like to raise it formally tomorrow morning.

MR. SPEAKER: He is in a lucky position. He calls for the file, examines it and then asks me to give a ruling without that file coming to me. A very lucky Chairman! Of

course, I have seen the Chairman defending the actions of the predecessor committees. But here is a Chairman using that against the other....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I stand for truth, I do not stand for defending anybody, not even myself if I do something wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: He is also a Chairman....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have taken guidance from you, Sir that I should do nothing wrong, hear nothing wrong and speak nothing wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: When something comes to this House, whether right or wrong, it is for me to act as a custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members. Now, there are two personalities, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and the Chairman combined in one. I do not know what action should be taken against anybody; the file is with him. I shall see it personally and I shall let him know what to do in that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, Sir.

I had given notice under rule 377....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reserve it for some other time. I am not calling him now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the IAC strike, the Minister should make a statement...

MR. SPEAKER: The order of business must be followed. The sector to my immediate left is so near to me that it is difficult sometimes to look to the other side. My whole attention is drawn to this side and not to the other side, the major part of the House, for which I want to apologise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I get up now?

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing you.

12.26 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1973."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1973."

12.27 hrs.

COMMODITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order is always on some business before the House. There are rules about it. You can make a submission and not raise a point of order.

श्री भानसिंह भौरा स्पीकर साहब, मैं 377 के तहतलगातार डेढ़ हफ्ते से कई इम्पार्टेंट मामले दे रहा हूं, लेकिन मुझे इजाजत नहीं मिली, जब कि समर गुहा साहब या 10–12 ऐसे नाम हैं जिन को आप चान्स दे देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई 10 दिन लगातार लिखता रहे, लेकिन वह मामला इम्पार्टेन्ट न हो, रेलैवेन्ट न हो, तो उस के लिए कोई क्लेम नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन अगर कोई मैम्बर कोई स्ट्रांग मामला भेजता है, जिस में रेलेवेन्सी है और 10 दिन लगातार भेजता रहे तो 10 दिन लगातार भी आ सकता है।

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: A few names.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of few names.

कैसी प्रैक्टिस डालना चाहते हैं, 10 दिन लिखते हुए हो गये हैं, इसलिए एक दिन जरूर आना चाहिए। आज आप का एक अच्छा मामला निकल आया है, मैंने उस को परसू कर दिया है, वह आगे निकल जायेगा।

12.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Inadequacy of Relief Measures in flood-affected areas of Contai (West Bengal)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Many members here were completely surprised when my temper betrayed me when Shrimati Maya Ray used the words 'flood situation' in West Bengal, particularly in the Midnapur area. On that day in the morning I got a letter from my constituency to the effect that about 150 people died either of starvation...

MR. SPEAKER: This is under 377; not more than two or three minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On that very day already I knew that a few cases of starvation deaths had occurred in the flood-affected areas. That was the reason why I got so much agitated on that day. You will be surprised to know this; there is a vegetable called *giriashak* that grows in the coastal area. It is uneatable even by cattle. But this vegetable is being sold in the Contai and other areas of Midnapur at 30P per kg. From this you can understand the precarious condition there.

Unfortunately, my constituency of Contai is perhaps the only part of India which has suffered four devatating floods in the last six years. This year, according to the government calculation, seven lakh people have been affected out of which four lakh people have been totally affected—this is not my figure, it is the government figure —30,000 houses have collapsed, about 65 per cent of the crops, the only annual crop of paddy, has been lost. The food crisis is so acute there. The modified ration shops or fair price shops are there only in name. Twice or thrice a month, 50 to 100 gms. per head are being distributed.

During the last three months, as a relief measure—it is not my figure but it is the figure given by the local Government there—only 1,500 quintals of wheat have been distributed to seven lakh flood-affected people there. That means, on an average, just 20 grammes of wheat per head have been distributed as a relief measure during the last three months there. The Bharat Sevak Sangh was doing some relief work, and it continued its work for three weeks. As a relief measure, *kichchidi* was being given. That was done on their own. For that purpose, they wanted some wheat or rice from the Government. The Government could not give it, and as

a result, that has also been stopped. There were about 25,000 maunds of rice procured from Contai area itself and these are being stocked in the Food Corporation's godowns there. My report is, this rice is rotting. Although we are trying to export outside, and although there is no foodgrain in the fair price shops and the Government are not able to give more fair price shops for want of adequate foodgrains, even then, this stock is rotting in the godowns, and it is not being released for the use of the people there.

Even peaceful satyagraha was offered by the people. They had to offer satyagraha by peaceful means, and eight to 10,000 people were offering it. I wrote letters after letters to the Chief Minister; I met some of the Ministers of the West Bengal Government, but without any adequate response. After the peaceful satyagraha, what happened?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a Calling Attention or a speech. It is just for a minute. Do not take much time of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would just appeal, through you, to the Minister; what else can I do?

MR. SPEAKER: You have just mentioned it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know what report the Central team that was sent to Contai and the Midnapore area made, and what relief measures the Government are going to adopt. What steps are the Government going to take by way of relief in the form of opening community kitchens, cheap canteens, house-building grant, remission of tuition fees to the students, remission of arrears of agricultural loans, supply of winter-clothing, etc? What programme has been adopted for growing alternative crops as test relief work?

Lastly, in Contai, during the last four floods, according to the Government's own admission, Rs. 65 crores worth of paddy has been lost. In Contai and the Midnapore area, such flood-control measures can be adopted as to serve the needs....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make undue use of Rule 377.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am concluding in less than a minute. In the Contai and other areas of Midnapore, if adequate flood-control measures adopted, the Midnapore district itself can make up the deficit of the whole of West Bengal. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is going to adopt any Master Plan for flood control in that area and for rural electrification in that area, and whether the promises that were made by Dr. K. L. Rao are going to be fulfilled by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): I cannot deal with some of the questions raised by my hon. friend, which pertain to the Food Ministry or the Rehabilitation Ministry. But there are two questions he has raised which I can certainly answer. One is about the recommendations of the Central team which visited West Bengal from 27th to 29th September. I presume I need not go into the details of the normal way in which Central teams recommend certain assistance and the basis on which they have recommended. But the final figures can be given. The amount recommended by the Central team is Rs. 271.6 lakhs on grant items, and about Rs. 1,000 lakhs on loan items. There is a ceiling of Rs. 10,02,72,000 for the whole of West Bengal. A certain amount of money has already been released. Over and above that a certain amount of money has been given by the Agricultural Ministry, about Rs. 325 lakhs for fertilisers, seed, pesticides. This is the present position so far as assistance is concerned. About Rs. 200 lakhs have been released; as expenditure progresses and as the State Government satisfies the Centre on that point,

[Shri K. C. Pant]

more money is released. I think it is the normal practice as I remember it from the Finance Ministry days.

As far as flood control works in Midnapore district are concerned, the following schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission. Contai Basin drainage scheme, phase I, has been completed. Dubda basin drainage and Kaliaghai basin scheme are under execution. The State Government proposes to complete these schemes during the Fifth Plan.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The hon. Minister of Civil Aviation should make a statement. We are reading in the newspapers that the negotiations are going on. The Air India people have joined the strike. Shri Raj Bahadur was here but he walked away. Either you agree to call attention notice or allow us to raise this matter. You ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Call attention, you had once or twice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Do they realise the loss of money, the hardship caused to the employees, the hardship caused to the passengers ....

MR. SPEAKER: Not only to the employees but the public also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House is entitled to know from the Government the steps that they are taking to resolve the deadlock. This cannot continue indefinitely. They are free to issue a statement saying that the unions are standing on their prestige. May be so or may not be so. But what about the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seats. What you say will be conveyed to the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About 377 that will come tomorrow..

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You consider and put it as has been done today.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot promise it. 377 is not a matter of right. I just made an observation yesterday that Shri Samar Guha was not there but I admitted it. Strangely enough it got on the Order Paper; it should never come on the Order Paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has come in the past on many occasions. In my case also, it should be done for tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; it is not going to be done. Now, Shri K. Gopal—you are welcome back to this House after the reatment and long absence. I do not want to come in the way of what you want to say.

(ii) Demands of the National Stuents Union of India

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Sir, the National Students Union of India held a conference in Bombay on 10th July. They have submitted certain demands to the Government, the main demands being, reform of education in the country; restoration of the cut in the plan outlay on education, improvement of the pay scales of the teachers, etc. Till today they did not have any response. They are demonstrating before Parliament and State legislatures today. I should like to know the Government's reaction to their demand. They also demand the withdrawal of police cases against the Delhi University students and they want that the police repression on students in Tamil Nadu should be stopped forthwith.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I have received this morning a memorandum given by the National Students

Union. Most of their demands relate to basic and fundamental changes in the educational system. As this House knows, Government are also doing their best to see that during the fifth plan, changes in the educational system are introduced. The lines on which Government would like to introduce these changes have been recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Planning Commission is going to reduce the amount for education.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The allocations are decided by this House and I hope this House will take that into account.

So far as the cases are concerned, they do not concern my ministry.

12.42 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill and I shall not take much time of the House. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, was amended in September 1973 to provide for payment of a minimum bonus in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1972 at the rate of 8-1/3 per cent of the salary or wage of the employees and for deposit of a part of the bonus, in certain cases, in the provident fund accounts of the employees. Representations have been received from the workers that the entire amount of bonus due to them should be paid in cash. These representations have been considered by Government and it is proposed to meet the workers' request for payment of the entire bonus in cash. The amending Bill is now before the House. Since it is an absolutely non-controversial Bill, I hope the House would accept it and pass it without much discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I will speak in Bengali.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी रूलिंग पंजाबी में दूंगा ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You are welcome.

AN HON. MEMBER: It should be interpreted.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1973 that is now under discussion in this House. While introducing the Bill, the Minister stated that it is a non-controversial Bill. Yet I would like to say that during the last session when the amendment to the principal Act of 1965 was introduced, the members of this House as also those in the other House, had suggested while taking part in the discussion, that 8.33 per cent bonus should be paid to the workers entirely in cash. At that time, the Government had not accepted the suggestions of the members but now the Government have accepted the proposal and they have brought the amending Bill before the House. I do not know why Government suffer from this kind of in decision. I would suggest that a

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

comprehensive Bill should be introduced in this House, so that the different shortcomings that still exist in matters of labour relations and labour welfare should be remedied and workers labouring in factories and other establishments may get their due share through this comprehensive Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are aware the Government have changed their earlier attitude and have now agreed to pay whole of Bonus to the workers in cash. This, to my mind, is due to the fact that Government too must have realised that they are not in a position to control the the price rise, which is rocketting high almost every month, and that the workers are being put to great hardship to meet the situation and hence the Government under these circumstances, had to change their mind and happily they have now agreed to pay the bonus in cash.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another aspect of the present issue. At present we are having a large number of foreign and monopoly houses like DUNLOP, CEAT, ALCHALIE CHEMICLES etc. who make huge profits and are in a position to pay the workers at least 20 per cent bonus but they are defrauding the workers and they are not giving this amount to them. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister that these Monopoly and foreign Houses should be compelled to pay at least 20 per cent bonus to their workers and to achieve maximum amount of bonus the lacuna should be set right.

Sir, recently the office workers of the HSL at Ranchi were given 11.67 per cent bonus. They had, in fact, demanded 20 per cent bonus, but against that demand Government had paid them 11.67 per cent and the matter is still under adjudication. Following this the steel workers of the Bhilai Steel Project have also demanded 20 per cent bonus and they have also served strike notice. In this regard the Government have decided that the steel workers should be given bonus at 8.23 per cent and a sum of Rs. 100/- be given to them in addition to the bonus amount. Thus we find that the policy in regard to the payment of bonus to the steel workers serving in the different units of HSL is not uniform. I do not quite understand why the other Steel workers should be paid less than their counterparts or why there should be any discrimination in matters of payment of bonus to the workers of the same organisation.

In Durgapur, the place wherefrom I come, the steel workers are given bonus but other Government employees working in the Railways or other Government organisations like Ordinance factories etc. are being denied the benefit of bonus. This is an injustice which needs to be rectified and I would urge that all such employees should be brought within the purview of the benefits of payment of bonus as is now being given to the factory workers.

I would also request the Government that they must treat bonus as deferred wage. It is a well known fact that many foreign companies and monopoly houses often resort to increased production by activising their machinery and utilising the services of the workers beyond their sanctioned capacity and this brings huge profits to them. Without reiterating the matter I would only try to remind the members that during the discussion on the Industrial Development and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, it was pointed out repeatedly by many members in this House how the big companies became rich and richer and how the remittances of foreign companies increased year after year. It is also to be noted in this connection that the entire labour force who toiled hard to create the "surplus value" in the shape of profit for the management remained always neglected and they were not given their due share out of

the profit which was invariably cornered by the monopoly mill owners or they were repatriated outside the country.

Recently the Prime Minister is reported to have said that all those who are engaged in the industrial development of the country should consider themselves to be very fortunate.

I would only like to say that the lot of the industrial workers at least is not so enviable more so when we look at the quantum of labour that they have to put in and the remuneration that they get in return. It is equally necessary that the real wages of the workers should be protected adequately and it should not be allowed to be eroded by the rise in prices.

Therefore, while concluding I would once again like to emphasise that a comprehensive bill should be introduced and that the bonus should be treated as deferred wage and that the real wages of the workers should not be allowed to fall as a result of price rise. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the amending Bill and extend my full support to it. In September last when the first amending Bill was moved, we were demanding even the deletion of this provision in respect of the obligation on the workmen to deposit a part of their bonus if it is in excess of the previous year's bonus into the Provident Fund account. Now this Bill has come. There may also be certain cases where the bonus for 1972 must have already been paid—in many cases.

We do not know whether the Government has taken care under this Bill to return the amount if any is deducted under the existing provisions....

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That provision is there.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: If it is there even then, within a certain specific period. If it is deducted, within a certain time limit, it should be returned. With all that provision, it may be now that there may not be any objection at all. There is a criticism why the trade unions are seeking this payment of the entire bonus in cash. Now, we would like to make it clear while extending the support on behalf of the trade unions to this Bill. When we want the entire bonus to be paid in cash, it is not that the working class is against saving. We have been making savings in the provident fund itself. More than Rs. 4 crores have been invested from the provident fund savings. We have made suggestions in the past because we, the working class people, are in favour of increasing the national savings. We made suggestions in the past when the PF contribution rate was 6¼ per cent. We asked the Government to raise it to 8 per cent. We asked the Government to raise it to 10 per cent in many industries.

So, we are not against savings, especially the deductions in the provident fund account. But, what we want is that wages are subject to provident fund deductions and the contributions are deducted. To-day, the Government has not in this Bill made the status of bonus quite clear. It has not liberated the concept of bonus from the clutches of profit-sharing schemes. Therefore, on the one hand, the workers' claim of bonus as deferred wages has not been accepted, but at the same time, by other methods the question of deduction on

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

account of provident fund has been inserted. This is an incongruous position. Therefore, this incongruity has now been removed and the workers are now getting the entire bonus in cash. In the present amending Bill it is only meant for 1972 bonus if it is in excess of the bonus of 1971. We say that if bonus becomes a deferred wage, there is no necessity for separate deduction. Let the wages and the provident fund be dealt with separately. If bonus is covered under that, it is a different issue. But, so far as the Bonus Act is concerned, when the payment is to be made, it should be made in cash, not only for 1972, but it should be done for all years, so long as bonus is made.

With these observations, I support the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee. Would you like to speak after lunch?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He has said only 'Mr. Speaker, Sir'. He may be on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: But my very calling his name entitles him. Anyway he has further confirmed it. Now, we adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2 p. m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill.

You may remember that when we discussed this matter practically all the Members who spoke wanted the amount of bonus to be paid in cash. I think that my friend, Shri Kulkarni said that the working-class people wanted to save money. But, in my opinion, they are unable to save money because of the high prices. And bonus has almost become a deferred wage to-day because the slogan given by the working class organisation is very clear that bonus is the 13th month wage for twelve months' wages. After his Bill is passed bonus will be paid in cash. Whether it should be paid within thirty days or sixty days that has not been mentioned in the Bill. They may get it after a lapse of so many months. There are many amendments to that effect and I would like to speak on that when those amendments are taken up for a discussion in the second stage of the Bill.

I take this opportunity of mentioning a very sore point for which there is a growing discontent among the Central Government employees throughout the country. When a question was raised in this House by the leaders of the Railwaymen, Defence, P & T and other unions, whether the Central Government employees are entitled to bonus or not, a reply was given by the hon. Labour Minister, Shri Khadilkar—former Labour Minister—who was the father of this 8.33 per cent bonus

formula that the entire question had been referred to the Pay Commission. After the submission of the Pay Commission's Report, it was made abundantly clear that bonus was not within the purview of the terms of reference of the Pay Commission.

My hon. friend, Shri A. P. Sharma, who is here and all others pointed out to the then Labour Minister, Shri Khadilkar, that in case the Pay Commission was to do something about it, then the Government should have included this as one of the terms of reference of the Pay Commission. When the Pay Commission's Report is out, all the Central Government employees throughout the country are once again disappointed that the Pay Commission has not touched on this particular aspect of the problem. We are also told that the Bonus Review Committee is likely to submit its final Report by the end of this month. I do not know whether the hon. Minister would throw some light on it and give an assurance that the final report would be submitted by the end of this month and whether, after the submission of the Report, all the Central Government employees whether they are working in the Central Secretariat, Income-tax, Excise, C.P.W.D., Defence, Railways and P & T, they will be given bonus. There is no doubt behind it that the employees working in the public sector undertakings such as the H.S.L., H.E.C. and H.A.L. when they have been paid bonus, how can the bonus be denied to those persons who are really the backbone of this country, namely, the Central Government employees? Generally, it is argued that because the number of the Central Government employees is more than two millions, they are not entitled to bonus or they will not be entitled to the bonus. Is that an argument? And is there any logic behind it? I cannot appreciate why, when an employee manufacturing aircraft in H.A.L. is entitled to bonus but an employee who has spent a major part of his life in manufacturing tanks and sophisticated weapons in Defence or even locomotives in the Railways or other articles of common use in the P & T, should be deprived of the bonus?

I gave a bright instance here. An employee employed in a public sector undertaking called 'Modern Bakery' manufacturing bread is entitled to bonus. But the persons who are manufacturing the bren-guns or sophisticated weapons including those weapons which gave us victory, in the defence establishments, are not entitled to it. With all my eloquence I am unable to convince myself, what to talk of the employees of the reason for denying to them the bonus.

Both the railwaymen's federations and the defence employees' federation took a strike ballot on two issues, the Pay Commission's report and its modification and the question of bonus. Every federation is patiently waiting for the day on which the report would be submitted by the Bonus Review Committee. If the Review Committee does not include the Central Government employees, and the Government also do not decide about this question, I am afraid, in spite of all appeals by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, the Central Government employees are bound to march towards the drastic step, and in that case, there is going to be an all-India strike on this question of bonus...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): When?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sure he will support us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to know the date

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The date will be decided after the submission of the Bonus Review Committee's report. The agitation is already going

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

on. Why is there so much of trouble in the public sector undertakings and in the Government establishments? Why are the railwaymen on strike? Why are the Indian Airlines men on strike? The issue is very simple. Let the hon. Minister of Labour realise the gravity of the situation and act accordingly.

I would request that an announcement should be made here and now, when the hon. Minister replies to the debate, that the case of bonus for the Central Government employees, one of their most genuine demands, will not be ignored.

Another point is that the insurance employees throughout the country are agitating that they should get something more as bonus. In 1972-73 they were paid 10 per cent bonus when the minimum bonus was only 4 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a different Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After all, bonus is bonus. Now, when the minimum bonus has been increased to 8.33 per cent, the insurance employees should get more than 10 per cent bonus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I shall also discuss whatever he discusses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should be a different question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only pointing out that at the time the minimum bonus was 4 per cent, they were paid 10 per cent...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made that point already, and that should be enough.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The general insurance employees are paid 15 per cent bonus. So, an all-India agitation is going on among the insurance employees. I would request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter, because the LIC has not conceded that point. I would request him to look into the matter and see that some extra bonus is given as *ex-gratia* to the insurance employees.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): श्रीमान्, मैं इस मूल सुधार के लिये मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूं क्योंकि पहले कानून में 8.33 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा निकलने वाली बोनस की रकम प्रॉवीडेंट फंड में मिलायी जाय ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। लेकिन जब पिछली बार 8.33% बोनस देने की बात हुई तो संशोधन लाया गया कि 8.33 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा रकम निकलती हो तो वह प्रॉवीडेंट फंड में मिलायी जाय और बाकी कैश न दी जाय। लेकिन उस अमेंडमैंट को लाये ज्यादा टाइम नहीं हुआ था। आज उसको वापस लिया जा रहा है। उस का कारण यह है कि जो सशक्त श्रमिक हैं उन्होंने उस को माना ही नहीं। वह रकम उन्होंने ले ली। हम ने एक समझौता नागदा में किया और 32 परसेंट बोनस लिया और वह ऐग्रीमेंट से लिया है, कोई दबाव, धमकी या हड़ताल गो-स्लो से नहीं। तो जो भी कानून बनाया जाय वह व्यवहारिक बनाया जाय जिस से उस कानून को दोनों पक्ष अमल में ला सकें। बोनस का जो प्रॉवीजन किया गया था वह इसलिये कि विकास कार्य के लिये धन चाहिये। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि 8.33 परसेंट जो बोनस है उस का सम्बन्ध न प्रोडक्शन

से है और न प्रौफ़िट से है, वह तो एक वेतन का हिस्सा हो गया । किसी भी हालत में इतना तो मालिक को देना ही होगा । तो फिर उस बोनस का नाम क्यों देते हैं, इसे वेतन में क्यों नहीं मिला देते । अगर ऐसा करते हैं तो प्रोवीडेंट फ़ंड में ज्यादा रकम कटेगी, ई०एस०आई० की रकम में ज्यादा कटेगी और जो ग्रैचुटी दी जायगी उस में भी ज्यादा रकम श्रमिकों को मिलेगी । इसलिये इस बात को मंत्री महोदय समझें कि 8.33 परसेंट एक ऐसी रकम हो गई है जो वेतन का हिस्सा है इसे बोनस नाम से आप रखते हैं तो हमें शर्म आती है । मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि हम नुक्सान में भी बोनस देत हैं । आप बोनस कहां दे रहे हैं ? बल्कि सैट आफ़ और सैट आन के आधार पर जब प्रौफ़िट करते हैं तो उस प्रौफ़िट में से चार साल तक दिये गये मिनिमम बोनस की रकम को आगे किये हुए प्रौफ़िट में से निकाल कर जो सरप्लस हो, तो बोनस गिनते हैं जिस से मजदूरों को ही नुकसान होता है ।

मैं एक बैलेंस शीट आप के सामने रख रहा हूं इस में इतना प्रौफ़िट है शायद भारत में और कहीं न हुआ हो । मुनाफ़े को देख कर दिल दहल जाता है लेकिन मजदूरों को इस ने पहले चार प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं दिया और आज 8.33 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं दिया । 1972 की बैलेंस शीट के अनुसार इस कारखाने ने अपनी शेयर कैपिटल 31 लाख से बढ़ा कर 7 करोड़ 95 लाख 47 हजार 950 रु० कर ली है । उस की करेंट लायेबिलिटी क्या है ? 9 करोड़ 5 लाख 11 हजार 597 रु० । करेन्ट आसेट्स क्या है ? 21 करोड़ 71 लाख 31 हजार 275 रु०, और इस साल जो प्रौफ़िट है 7 करोड़ की कैपिटल पर वह आता है 6 करोड़ 67 लाख 29 हजार 795 रु० । यानी जितनी शेयर कैपिटल है उतना इन्हों ने इस एक साल में ही प्रौफ़िट कमा लिया है । डेप्रीसियेशन 1 करोड़ 42 लाख 28 हजार 669 रु०, डेवलपमेंट के लिये 39 लाख 76 हजार 982 रु०, टैक्स के 2 करोड़ 29 लाख और ग्रैचुटी के लिये 69 लाख रु० रखा और बाकी रिज़र्व और सरप्लस में 1 करोड़ 76 लाख 80 हजार 920 रु० एक साल के प्रौफ़िट में से रखा है । तो प्रौफ़िट की भी कोई सीमा होती है । इतना प्रौफ़िट होने के बाद भी श्रमिकों को 8.33 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं दिया गया । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है मंत्री जी से, मैं ही इस बात को नहीं कहूंगा तमाम ट्रेड यूनियन्स के अन्दर काम करने वाले इस बात को समझेंगे कि यह 8.33 परसेंट जो मिनिमम बोनस की रकम है इस को वेतन में मिला देना चाहिये और फिर नया बोनस फ़ौरमूला प्रौफ़िट शेयरिंग के आधार पर बनाना चाहिये । बोनस का सिद्धान्त या तो प्रोडक्शन बोनस या प्रौफ़िट शेयरिंग बोनस होता है । टैक्स और डेप्रीसियेशन निकालने के बाद जो प्रौफ़िट होता है उस में प्रौफ़िट शेयरिंग होना चाहिये और उस में से श्रमिकों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये ।

मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 8.33 परसेंट मिनिमम बोनस की रकम को वेतन मे मिला देना चाहिये । हमे शर्म

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

आती है जब कारखानेदार कहते हैं कि हम तो नुकसान की हालत में भी बोनस देते हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में उन को नुकसान में नहीं देना पड़ता है, बल्कि उन को जब प्रौफ़िट होता है उस में से नुकसान में दिये गये चार साल तक बोनस की रकम को माइनस कर बोनस गिनते हैं। इसलिए बोनस एक्ट में तरमीम कर के सेट आन और सेट आफ़ के सिद्धान्त को उस में से बिल्कुल निकाल देना चाहिए। बराबर प्रौफ़िट-शेयरिंग होना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं, हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक में काफ़ी कमियां हैं और अगर मंत्री महोदय मज़दूरों की बहुत सी मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक बड़ा बिल लाते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। सभी लोग भली-भांति जानते हैं कि देश के सब वर्ग और देश के सब क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले मज़दूर इस कमर-तोड़ महंगाई से त्रस्त हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस महंगाई को देखते हुए बोनस को 8.33 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 12.5 परसेंट कर दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। वह कोई ऐसा कानून लायें, जिस के द्वारा लोगों को और राहत दी जा सके।

बोनस विलम्ब से मिलने वाला वेतन है और इसलिए सभी क्षेत्रों में—डाक-तार, सुरक्षा उत्पादन और रेलवे विभागों में तथा खेतों में—काम करने वाले सभी लोगों को इस का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। इन सभी विभागों से सरकार को कमाई होती है। तो फिर उन में काम करने वाले लोगों ने क्या दोष किया है कि उन्हें बोनस न दिया जाये? जब महंगाई का बोझ सभी लोगों पर पड़ता है, तब उन सब को बोनस मिलना चाहिए। सब यूनियन्ज़ की तरफ़ से यह आवाज़ उठाई गई है कि बोनस सब लोगों को मिलना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के सब सदस्य भी इस से सहमत हों।

मैं चाहता हूं कि बोनस की जो अधिकतम सीमा 20 प्रतिशत रखी गई है, उस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री वर्मा, ने कहा है कि उन्होंने नागदा में 32 परसेंट बोनस दिलवाया। यह सीमा निर्धारित करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि जिन लोगों की क्षमता 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक बोनस देने की है, वे भी इस से अधिक बोनस नहीं देंगे। इसलिए इस सीमा को हटा दिया जाये। जितना मुनाफ़ा हो, उस के अनुसार जितना बोनस बनता हो, वह मज़दूरों को मिलना चाहिए।

हर एक कारख़ाने को शुरू से ही मज़दूरों को बोनस देना चाहिए। इस समय यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है कि कारख़ाने के शुरू होने के पांच साल के बाद उस पर बोनस की व्यवस्था लागू होगी। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कई पत्र लिखे हैं कि ऐसे कारख़ानों के उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं, जिन में बीस से अधिक मज़दूर काम करते हैं,

परन्तु इसलिए कि उन्हें पांच साल के बाद बोनस देना पड़ेगा, वे दो तीन साल के बाद अपना नाम बदल लेते हैं, दूसरे नाम से रजिस्ट्रेशन करवा लेते हैं । ऐसे कारख़ाने भी हैं, जहां पचास-पचास आदमी काम करते हैं, लेकिन रजिस्टर में केवल पंद्रह आदमी दिखाये जाते हैं और अधिकतर आदमियों को टैम्पोरेरी घोषित किया जाता है । मंत्री महोदय और माननीय सदस्य इस बात को भली-भांति जानते हैं । चाहे कोई घरेलू काम करने वाला हो और चाहे किसी फ़ैक्टरी में, सब को एक साल के बाद बोनस पाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए ।

बोनस रीव्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में सब मज़दूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत करने के बाद तुरन्त फ़ैसला किया जाये । बोनस कमेटी और मज़दूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों के सुझावों का, और जो बहुत सी बातें छुट गई हैं, उन का अगर समावेश किया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि काफ़ी लोगों को इस का लाभ हो सकता है ।

जब प्रारम्भ में यह कानून बना, तो बोनस की रकम को प्रौविडेंट फ़ंड में जमा करने की व्यवस्था का सभी ओर से—इस सदन में भी—विरोध किया गया था । सभी ने कहा था कि जितना बोनस बनता है वह मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन सरकार ने इस बात को नहीं माना । मज़दूर क्षेत्रों ने सरकार के इस कानून की धज्जियां उड़ा दीं और उस का विरोध किया । अब सरकार को मजबूर हो कर यह संशोधन लाना पड़ा है । सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए, जिस से ऐसी स्थिति फिर पैदा न हो कि सरकार को दो साल के अन्दर ही उस में संशोधन करना पड़ जाये ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन का ध्यान रखेंगे ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): This is a short Bill with a limited purpose and there is therefore not much to speak on this Bill except to say that I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. Having said that, I have been wondering how the legislative apparatus of the Government is functioning. In 1972 an amending Bill was brought before this House and passed which stipulated 8.33 per cent and the remittance of a share in the provident fund. Agitations started all over the country by different trade unions demanding that the provision for depositing this amount in the provident fund was inequitable and hence it should be withdrawn. Disregarding that demand, it fell to the lot of my friend Mr. Raghunatha Reddy to bring a Bill before this House in the last session reiterating the same provision. From all sides in the House there was a demand that that provision should be dropped in view of the hardship it would cause to the workers due to the rising prices. But the Minister could not find his way to accept that position and hence we passed his Bill. That was the signal again for an All India agitation; and the national trade unions combined and observed an

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

anti-price day. After that this Bill has come before this House and I must congratulate the Labour Minister for the efforts he made to get this approved by the Government.

Nevertheless in passing I should observe that when handling legislation of this type which touches millions of people in the country who are producers—I apply the word producers to workers—they should bestow deeper thought on the implications and the repurcussions the laws will have. The Government proceed on the assumption that the workers are well off and so they could afford to save something out of this additional amount that is being paid to them. I can understand this if there is a national emergency and some country has attacked us. But because there is a price rise, to ask the workers to save compulsorily so much is atrocious; they are acting in the most unkind way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have realised it. So, they are correcting it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But the attitude remains. I am not convinced that the attitude has changed. When they are handling the wage increase question of Central Government employees, they are putting forth the same demand. The workers are the people who are really hit. The Government are putting the picture of unemployed people as an argument against the legitimate demands of the producers to carry on their daily life. This is the most irresponsible and irresponsive way of reacting to a particular situation.

I want more and more nationalisation, but I am now sensing a danger. Until yesterday we had only to face the private employers. Now the Government is assuming the role of employer and it appears the private employers are fetting their real champions in the shape of Government. They are now forming a joint front against the employees and workers. As a result of this, even the benefits which are to accrue to the workers through class struggle from the private employees are also prevented In the place of private employers, we are now facing a joint front of private employers and public employer. Nationalisation and socialisation of industries will have no value unless you accept that the worker is the producer of wealth in this country and his agony should be taken into account. Otherwise, mere apeals to eschew strikes will have no effect. Sir, something which should have been done earlier is belatedly being done Even here, the charity is not complete. What about the amounts which were to be remitted into the provident fund account for 1971-72? You kindly check up as to how much money has been remitted. What about the unorganised section of workers? The Provident Fund Commissioner does not have authority to take action against people for not having remitted the remaining amount into the provident fund under the Bonus Act. Action is possible only if remittance has not taken place in accordance with the provisions of the Provident Fund Act So, if remittance has not been made in accordance with the Bonus Act, the Provident Fund Commissioner not have any jurisdiction to proceed against the defaulter. Therefore, how much money has actually been remitted into the provident fund is a matter which may profitably be enquired into by the Labour Ministry. You will find that a great robbery must have been committed. If remittance is not made I have no sanction against the employer. The Provident Fund Commissioner does not have sanction to proceed against the employer. The money must have gone into the pockets of the employer. If you are satisfied that proper remittance has not taken place, I would request the minister to bring a further

amending Bill providing that the money be remitted back to the workers, so that we can proceed against the employer to collect the money which has been defalcated.

Shri Banerjee raised certain other issues which are not relevant now. When we received the report of the Bonus Review Commission, a comprehensive Bill will be coming forth and that will be the time for all of us to join hands to see that the benefits due to the warkers are not denied to them.

*SHRI C. K. CHINNARAJI (Tiruppattur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill now under discussion in the House.

The amending bill paves way for the payment of the bonus amount credited to the Provident Fund earlier in cash. Sir, this is a welcome step taken by the Government particularly viewed in the context of ever increasing prices in our country and therefore I support wholeheartedly this Bill. We have been feeling from the very beginning that the Bonus due to the workers should be paid in cash.

Sir, I would also like to point out here that this simple and short Bill only shows that the Government are just interested in touching the fringe of the problem without trying to remove the problem itself. I charge the Government that they are not keen in resolving the basic issues raised by the workers.

Sir, it is expected that the report of the Bonus Review Committee would be submitted to the Government in December 1973. All the workers in our country are anxiously awaiting the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee, the reactions of the Government and the legislative shape that would be given in implementing the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee. I am of the view that a comprehensive legislation should be enacted incorporating the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee. I may add here that unless bonus is treated as "deferred wage". I do not think that a tangible solution to the problems arising out of bonus would be found.

Sir, I am constrained to say that any kind of amendments to the Payment of Bonus Act would not solve the problems of the workers in relation to bonus unless the concept of the bonus is changed to mean deferred wage and so long as the Central Government do not come forward to grant bonus to the Railway workers of our country. I do not know why the workers of Railways should be denied bonus.

Shri Raghunath Reddy has brought forward this Bill to enable the workers to get the bonus in cash instead of its being credited to the provident fund and this he has done because of the fact that the prices have gone up very high. The minimum bonus statutorily fixed for the workers is 8.33 per cent. I do not know when the hon. Minister Shri Raghunath Reddy would raise this minimum bonus to 12 per cent. The demand for raising the minimum bonus to 12 per cent is already being voiced by the workers and it is in fairness that the demand is conceded more particularly because of the present price situation prevailing in our country. The workers all over the country are looking forward to the day when Shri Raghunath Reddy would concede their legitimate demand and raise the statutory minimum bonus from 8.33 per cent to 12 per cent. Sir, the Central Government did not show any hesitation in permitting the monopoly houses to increase their production capacity many times. I hope the Government of India would show the same zeal in meeting the demands of the workers who are really responsible for production. The workers all over the country

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. K. Chinnaraji]

are looking forward to the day when the minimum bonus would be raised from 8.33 per cent to 12 per cent.

Sir, today our country is facing an economic crisis and the need of the hour is to increase the production quickly. It is in this context that the Prime Minister has been appealing to the workers to desist from resorting to strikes in ventilating and realising their demands. It is my hope that Prime Minister would react in the same spirit in satisfying the demands of the workers and the workers are hopeful that the Prime Minister would come forward to raise the minimum bonus to 12 per cent.

Sir, this Bill enables the workers to get their bonus in cash and all the sections of the House will welcome this Bill. At the same time, I would like to say that the arrears due to the Central Government employees arising out of the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's Recommendations should also be paid in cash on the same analogy that the bonus due to the workers is to be paid in cash. I do not see any justification in even considering a proposal to credit the arrears due to the Central Government employees in the provident fund. I would urge upon the Government that the Central Government employees are not denied the cash payment of the arrears due to them.

I welcome this Bill and conclude my speech.

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि देर से ही सही एक अच्छी चीज वह सामने लाए हैं और एक अच्छा कदम उन्होंने उठाया है । पिछली बार जब बोनस बिल पर विचार हो रहा था तो सदन में सभी तरफ से यह आवाज उठी थी और सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यह मांग की थी कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि मजदूर जिस किसी भी कारखाने में 8.33 परसेंट से अधिक बोनस के एन्टाइटिल्ड हों वहां उन को वह पूरा भुगतान नकद किया जाय । लेकिन 1971 के बोनस के संबंध में जो व्यवस्था बनी थी उसी को उस में यथास्थिति रख दिया गया था। इस से इस में काफी खामियां नजर आईं और देश के हर हिस्से में एक एजीटेशन का वातावरण तैयार हो गया और यह सरकार ने उचित समझा कि इस स्थिति को सुधारना चाहिए । इसीलिए यह बिल लाया गया है । इसलिए मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं ।

अभी बहस के दौरान कुछ बातें उठी हैं और यह सही है कि मंत्री महोदय को उन पर ध्यान देना चाहिये । इस तरह का बोनस जिस की बात अभी करते हैं—8.33 परसेन्ट, इस के बारे में क्या नीति होनी चाहिये, किस ढंग से कानून बनना चाहिये । भविष्य हम को क्या बताता है, आगे क्या होने वाला है—इस के बारे में जीते-जागते उदाहरण अभी आप के सामने भाई राम सिंह वर्मा ने और हल्दर साहब ने दिये हैं । एक उदाहरण प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बारे में था जो भयानक मुनाफ़ा कमाने के बावजूद मिनीमम बोनस भी बहुत दिक्कत से देते हैं और दूसरा उदाहरण हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का था । जब कि वहां बहुत काफ़ी घाटा हुआ था, फिर भी वहां के हैड-आफिस के मजदूरों को 20 परसेन्ट बोनस मिला था । जब उस में कम घाटा हुआ तो पता नहीं वहां के आफिसरों को क्या सबुद्धि या

दुर्बुद्धि आई उन को 11.66 परसेन्ट बोनस मिला है । यह बोनस रूल क्या है, क्या कानून है, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है ? आज क्यों हम को भिलाई में हड़ताल का नोटिस देना पड़ा ? क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के जो तीन यूनिट्स हैं, उन में भिलाई ही ऐसा यूनिट है जिस में प्राफिट होता है, बाकी यूनिटों में घाटा होता है, ओवर-आल लिया जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में अभी तक कोई मुनाफ़ा नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन वहां के हैड-आफिस के लोगों को 20 परसेन्ट बोनस मिल सकता है, वहां के हैड-आफिस के लोगों को करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद 11.66 परसेन्ट बोनस मिल सकता है तो भिलाई के लोगों को, जो मेहनत कर के मुनाफ़ा कमाते हैं, क्या उन को 20 परसेन्ट बोनस नहीं मिल सकता है ? वे लोग वही कसूर करते हैं कि मेहनत कर के मुनाफ़ा कमाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप की नीति क्या है, इस मामले में स्पष्ट बातें होनी चाहियें ।

यह सिर्फ भिलाई की ही बात नहीं है । आप के भोपाल हैवी इलैक्ट्रिक में घाटा हुआ है, यह आप की बैलंसशीट कहती है, फिर भी आप ने मेहरबानी कर के 10 परसेन्ट बोनस दिया है । एच० एम० टी० में घाटा हुआ है वहां भी वाच फैक्टरी को 20 परसेन्ट बोनस दिया है । कहीं पर एक यूनिट की सिंगल यूनिट मान लेते हैं और उस के मुनाफे के आधार पर बोनस देते हैं और कहीं कहते हैं कि ओवर-आल में घाटा हुआ है । कहीं 20 परसेन्ट देते हैं, कहीं 11 परसेन्ट देते हैं, कहीं 10 परसेन्ट देते हैं, लेकिन जो मेहनत कर के मुनाफ़ा कमाता है उस को कहते हैं कि नहीं देंगे—यह क्या है ? कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है ।

आज आप बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां बना रहे हैं, होल्डिंग कम्पनी बना रहे हैं, आप ने "साल्ट" बनाया है जो बहुत बड़ी कम्पनी है, भारत कुकिंग कोल, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, बोकारो स्टील, मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या "साल्ट" के मुनाफे-घाटे पर सब का बोनस निर्भर करेगा या अलग अलग यूनिट्स के मुनाफे-घाटे पर बोनस निर्भर करेगा । भारत कुकिंग कोल में भी कुछ ऐसे यूनिट्स हैं जो भारी मुनाफ़ा कमाते हैं, कई कोलियरीज हैं, मैं व्यक्तिगत जानकारी तो नहीं रखता, लेकिन एन० सी० डी० सी० की कई ऐसी कोलियरीज हैं जहां महीने में एक-एक करोड़ रुपया मुनाफ़ा होता है, वे साल में 12–14 करोड़ का मुनाफ़ा कमाती हैं—क्या उन कोलियरीज के मजदूर 20 परसेन्ट बोनस के हक़दार होंगे ? यदि नहीं होंगे तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ? कहीं घाटा होने पर भी 20 परसेन्ट देते हैं, कहीं 11 परसेन्ट देते हैं—यह क्या नीति है ?

बोनस एक्ट में आप इस समय जो अमेण्डमेन्ट लाये हैं, वह स्वागत योग्य है. लेकिन भविष्य के लिये अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि बोनस मजदूरी का हिस्सा है तो उस को मजदूरी में मिला दीजिये । जब उस को मजदूरी का हिस्सा मानते हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उस को मजदूरी से न मिलाया जाय, इस को पे-पैकेट मान लीजिये और फिर जिस

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

यूनिट में रीयल प्राफिट हुआ है, जहां मजदूर ने मेहनत करके मुनाफा कमाया है, उस में उनको उचित हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, इस के लिए प्रावधान होना चाहिए । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आगे आने वाला बोनस बिल है, जिसे बोनस कमेटी के बाद यहां लायेंगे, उस में इन बातों पर विचार करके अभी से व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I agree with what the hon. Minister said that the scope of this particular Bill is extremely restricted. I can very well see your embarrassment when we find that many of the remarks made on the Bill are not strictly within the formal text and provisions of the Bill....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are closely related. That is why I have allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, with this remark. I will stretch it a little further so that I can have a little elbow room to make some comments and observations. With that spirit....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Within five minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Less than that, I do not want five minutes even.

All the Central trade union organisations and members belonging to both the sections of this House insisted last time that the portion of the amount of the minimum bonus which was to be deposited in the provident fund account should be revised and I welcome the Minister responding to the demand of the Central trade union organisations and also members belonging to all sections. But, at the same time, I want to make it clear to this House and the hon. Minister that by this argument of the trade-unionists, it should not be construed that we are against savings. Those of us who are committed to a planned development of the coutry want the resources of the country to grow. We want the savings in the country to be stepped up. But, even then we feel that in order to give a better incentive to the labour and the agriculturists and to have better savings, it is necessary that in some form an incentive must come. Therefore, the 25 per cent of the gap that exists to-day between the existing wage and the living wage, if that gap is closed, if not fully but at least partially in that case, that offers better incentive. Once the wage is improved and the wage gap is filled up and at least the principle of deferred wages is accepted, to some extent, there will be a better incentive at a later stage for saving in the country and the economy of the country also will gain.

In this case I want to make a relevant suggestion which, I hope, would be accepted by the Minister. There is no reference to the demand of many trade union organizations regarding the period of implementation of the Bill. I would very much suggest that right from the day this Bill is adopted and it becomes an Act, from that time onwards within two months, the amount that has been deposited in the past in the PF account should be payable....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are amendments to that effect.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to speak on the amendments. Therefore, I want to make this suggestion at this stage. I hope that with the same earnestness of mind with which we are accepting this Bill, the same magnanimity of mind will be displayed by the Minister of Labour and he will also accept that particular point of view.

In this connection, once you accept that cash payment will be made, an incentive will be offered to the workers. In that case, you should go a step further and the incentive should be enlarged by seeing that

there is no distinction between various categories of workers. Particularly, I want to stress railways and the defence which are very vital for providing the important infra-structure. We have been pleading for bonus for all, for railway employees and local authority employees also. Particularly, the railways is such an industry that it provides the necessary infra-structure for the entire development of the country. Treat it as a commercial establishment and do not get bogged down with the technicalities and if you bring it out of the rut of the present thinking and extend the scope of the Bonus Act to railways also, you will be providing an incentive for development of railways and will take it in the positive direction and that will provide the infra-structure for development. That idea should be accepted.

In the end, I would only end that as far as these demands regarding bonus are concerned, these are not merely demands for the sake of demands. In a number of countries it has been accepted that in whatever form the revision of the wage-structure takes place and I fully agree with my friend that after all giving bonus is providing a differential wage. So, I would welcome even improving the wage of the workers by back-door methods. But I would very much welcome the day when a comprehensive Bill will be brought forward to bring about a revision of wages by a front-door and not by back-doo. in the form of bonus. If this is done, a better incentive can be provided.

These are some of the suggestions which the hon. Minister should consider, particularly the one regarding the period of implementation.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के द्वारा जो मुल्क भर में मजदूरों ने मांग की थी और इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने भी संशोधन रखा था जिस को सरकार उस समय कबूल नहीं कर सकी, उस को कबूल करने जा रही है । इसलिये देर से ही यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है ।

जहां तक 1972 साल के पेमेन्ट का सवाल है जिस में इस बिल के द्वारा संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, यह लागू करने जा रहे हैं सितम्बर से । यानी जो पिछला बिल पास हुआ या पेश हुआ उस समय से ही । लेकिन इस के बीच में जो बहुत जगह पेमेन्ट हो गया है उस पेमेन्ट को निकालने की अवधि अगर और तरह से नहीं तो नोटिफ़िकेशन के द्वारा सरकार को निर्धारित कर देनी चाहिये । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है जब मजदूरों में और मालिकों में इस बिल को ले कर तनातनी होने लगी, मजदूर पूरा चाहते थे और मालिक बिल के आधार पर नहीं देना चाहता था तो सरकार ने स्पष्टीकरण किया था और मालिकों को हिदायत की थी वैसी हालत में डिडक्शन के लिये मजबूर नहीं किया जाय । तो यह बिल जो है उस लेकुना को पूरा करता है । लेकिन जहां तक बोनस का प्रश्न है, वह बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी का, मुझे पता नहीं सरकार ने उस कमेटी का पुनर्गठन किया कि नहीं, जो अधूरी कमेटी रह गई थी जिस में एक माननीय सदस्य की मृत्य हो गई थी वह पूरी हुई हो तो उस कमेटी के काम को ऐक्सपेडाइट करा के इस 8.33 परसेंट को मजदूरी के रूप में मान लिया जाय, जैसा कि माननीय राम सिंह भाई वर्मा के कहा कि जब 8.83 को मजदूरी के रूप में मान लिया गया है क्योंकि इंडस्ट्री को घाटा हो या नफ़ा, इतना तो उन को देना ही है, तो यह मजदूरी का

[श्रीराम नारायण शर्मा]

अंग हो गया है । इसलिये इस को वेतन का एक भाग मान लेना चाहिये ।

बोनस का उद्देश्य था कि कारखाने में या उद्योग में मजदूरों की साझेदारी । और उस सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए अगर उन के मुनाफ़े में मजदूरों का हिस्सा नहीं होता, और उद्योग कम से कम उन को दे कर संतोष करना चाहता है तो उस से कोई इंसेंटिव मजदूरों में नहीं रह जाता है, वह भावना नहीं रह जाती है जिस से वह अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें और उद्योग को मुनाफ़े में चला सकें और उस से हिस्सा ले सकें । इसी तरह से जो सरकारी उद्योग हैं जैसा पांडे जी ने उदाहरण दिया, मैं एक उदाहरण दे करके आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि फ़र्टिलाइजर कोरपोरेशन को एक उद्योग मान करके सारे देश भर में कम से कम मुनाफ़े पर बोनस अदा करते हैं जिस से कोई इंसेंटिव मजदूरों के लिये नहीं रह जाता है । लेकिन ट्रौम्बे में मजदूरों ने अधिक से अधिक मुनाफ़ा दिया और जब उन लोगों ने काम बन्द कर दिया तो मालिक को मजबूर हो कर इस कानून को एक तरफ़ रख कर और अपने कानून को एक तरफ़ रख कर 20.83 प्रतिशत बोनस उन को देना पड़ा । यह कानून जो 20 प्रतिशत का है वह भी खत्म हो गया 8.33 परसेंट वाला भी खत्म हो गया, सेट आफ़ और सेट आन का प्रौवीजन भी खत्म हो गया, और जो उस साल का उन का मुनाफ़ा था उस को उन्होंने मान लिया है । मुझे देख कर हैरानी होती है कि जो उपयोगी सुझाव होता है उस पर सरकार इस तरह से काम क्यों नहीं करती है जिससे उद्योग में अशान्ति पैदा ही न हो ?

अभी रेलवे के लिये, या डिफ़ेंस प्रोडक्शन के लिये या पी०टी० के लिये, उन को बोनस देने के लिये, हर माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने इस का विरोध नहीं किया, सरकार केमिटेड है कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में इस की बातें हुई हैं, लेकिन कभी भी सरकार ने इस के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, और आज यह स्थिति होती जा रही है कि हर काम के लिये लोगों को काम बन्द करने की नौबत आती है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि काम बन्द करने की नौबत लाने के बाद इन चीजों में आप सुधार न करें, बल्कि उस से पहले ही उपाय करें जिस से इस तरह की नौबत ही न आये ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister firstly for his trying to rectify the mistake that he and his Ministry committed though it was only partially. Secondly, I am happy that he is now bringing forward a comprehensive Bill shortly. I think it is relevant because he did not really spell out what the mistake committed by him is which he wants to rectify now.

I would refer you to sub-section (8) of Section 19 of the principal Act. You will find from there that there are two things—one is to make a compulsory saving and second is to put that amount in the provident fund. Both these aspects were known when the Bill was discussed and we pointed out that the compulsory saving was wrong and secondly, the provident fund remittances are mostly risky. Because, for a vast section

of the population, it runs to Rs. 25 crores. It is possible that the provident fund amount might have been misappropriated by the various employers by not crediting the same in the provident fund account. No effective action is taken by the Government till now for this misappropriation. No attempt has also been made to book the people who misuse the provident fund amount.

Every time he is asked a question he says that he would be bringing forward a comprehensive Bill. Let not the Ministry assume to itself this monopoly of wisdom. I am sure that he is aware of the fact that there are some reactionaries in the country who are out to shut out the Central Trade Union organisations in the conference of the Indian Labour Conference. I may tell you that we are there to give our sincere advice. If you do so, once again you will be in the same pitfall where you have fallen down if you go on bringing forward amendments after amendments to the socalled comprehensive Bill.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to give an assurance on the floor of this House that at least the trade union leaders will be consulted before giving a final shape to the comprehensive Bill; secondly, the comprehensive Bill should be placed in the Indian Labour Conference firstly. Generally, in the Indian Labour Conference and even the other organisations they just try to pull the legs of the other organisations; we never arrive at any decision nowadays. Therefore it may not be also possible to get a consensus of opinion in the Indian Labour Conference. It is of course possible to get advice from the trade union people in regard to the comprehensive Bill. He should give final shape to the Bill after hearing us and then he should take it to the Cabinet and then he should come forward to Parliament with a comprehensive Bill. With these few words, I support the Bill.

श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दी में एक कहावत है "देर आये दुरुस्त आये" । कुछ साल पहले इस बात की मांग इस सदन में हुई थी तथा मजदूरों ने भी हर क्षेत्र में मांग की थी । और अभी हमारे श्रम मंत्री ने इस विधेयक में संशोधन कर के जो पहले गलती महसूस की जा रही थी उस में सुधार किया है, इस बात के लिये मैं उन्हे बधाई देता हूं कि देर से ही सही ठीक लाये । पहले ही इस विधेयक को लाना चाहते थे, लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से जिस से 8.33 परसेंट बोनस देने में कठिनाई न हो इसलिये नहीं लाये । अब यह बोनस रिव्यू कोटी की रिपोर्ट कब तक आयेगी ? क्या अगले साल जब बोनस दिया जायगा तब वह अमल में आयेगी कि नहीं ? क्योंकि अगले साल जितनी भी मिलें हैं चाहे प्राइवेट हों या पब्लिक हों, उन सब पर उस का असर होगा ।

15.44 hrs.

मैं चाहता हूं कि श्रम मंत्री बोनस रीव्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को जल्दी मंगाने का प्रयत्न करें और साथ ही वह बोनस से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को अभी से चेतावनी दे दें कि उस रिपोर्ट को अविलम्ब अमली रूप दिया जाये, ताकि अगले साल सभी लोगों को व्यवस्थित रूप से बोनस मिल सके ।

जो बोनस एक्ट बना हुआ है, उस के अन्तर्गत न मालूम कितनी तरह के अन्याय मजदूर वर्ग के साथ हो रहे हैं । उस में मिनिमम 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस की व्यवस्था

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

है, जो सब को देना चाहिए, चाहे घाटा हो या लाभ हो । लेकिन इस से मजदूरों को अधिक उत्पादन और आय बढ़ाने के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है । अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने भिलाई का उदाहरण दिया है । निस्सन्देह भिलाई के मजदूरों ने इस्पात के उत्पादन में एक ऐसा आदर्श उपस्थित किया है, जिस की मिसाल इस देश में प्राईवेट या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में नहीं है । लेकिन फिर भी उन को उचित बोनस नहीं मिल है । उन को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस के अलावा 100 रुपये प्रति मजदूर के हिसाब से मिला है । लेकिन अगर अगले वर्ष भिलाई के मजदूरों को इस आधार पर बोनस नहीं मिलेगा कि जो ज्यादा कमायेगा, वह ज्यादा खायेगा और ज्यादा आय देगा, तो मंत्रालय को अभी से सोच लेना चाहिए कि क्या क्या दिक्कतें आयेंगी । जिस की प्राडक्टिविटी और प्राफ़िटेबिलिटी ज्यादा है, उस को निश्चित रूप से ज्यादा बोनस मिलना चाहिए । मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार अगले वर्ष समूचे देश में इस सिद्धान्त के आधार पर नियम बनायेगी ।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस वर्ष देश में मजदूरों द्वारा बहुत जगह आन्दोलन और हड़तालें की गई । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सभी जगह उन की हड़ताल सही थी । लेकिन कई जगह मजदूरों को जो हड़ताल का नोटिस देना पड़ा, उस की जिम्मेदारी मंत्रालय या मैनेजमेंट पर थी । बोनस एक्ट में अभी भी यह व्यवस्था है कि मिनिमम 8.33 परसेंट बोनस तो देना ही चाहिए और अगर मजदूर और मालिक आपस में समझौता कर लें, तो उस से अधिक देना चाहिए । लेकिन कई जगह ऐसा नहीं किया गया, जब कि एक प्राईवेट कम्पनी—टाटा—ने ऐसा किया है । सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के मंत्रीगण और अधिकारीगण को समय रहते इधर ध्यान देना चाहिए था और मजदूरों को आन्दोलन या हड़ताल करने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए था ।

मुझे आशा है कि मिलों और कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के साथ साथ ग्रामीण मजदूरों—खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों—की तरफ़ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा । इस देश में अभी तक उन की बहुत उपेक्षा हुई है, लेकिन वह उपेक्षा अधिक समय तक बर्दाश्त नहीं की जायेगी ।

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी ओर से मंत्री महोदय को बधाई मिल चुकी है । मैं भी इस में माननीय सदस्यों का साथ देता हूं । लेकिन मैं उन्हें पूरी बधाई तब दूंगा, जब इस पूरे बोनस एक्ट को वापिस ले कर एक नया बिल लाया जायेगा । इस की वजह यह है कि हमारा यह बोनस एक्ट पूंजीवादी इंडस्ट्रियल जूरिसप्रुडेंस का प्रतीक है ।

बोनस के मामले जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने गये, तो सवाल यह था कि बैलेंसशीट पर दिखाई गई हानि और लाभ के आधार पर किस प्रकार से रीहैबिलिटेशन और माइनाइजेशन के आंकड़े निकाले जायें । जब इस बारे में झगड़ा उठा, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ही यह सिफ़ारिश की कि बोनस कमीशन

बनाया जाये । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फ़ैसले के मुताबिक बोनस कमीशन बना और बोनस कमीशन की सिफ़ारिश पर यह बोनस एक्ट बना । बोनस एक्ट का सारा आधार या तो मिनिमम है—वह 4 परसेंट हो या 8.33 परसेंट हो, और या बैलेंसशीट है । हम लोग मजदूर आन्दोलन में हमेशा बैलेंसशीट को चुनौती देते रहे हैं । सब तरफ़ से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि उस में जो प्राफ़िट दिखाये जाते हैं, वे ग़लत हैं । लेकिन उस को कानून में स्थान दे कर, उस पर कानून की मुहर लगा कर हम ने उस को पवित्र और सत्य मान लिया है ।

इस बोनस एक्ट में "एम्पलाई" की यह परिभाषा कर के कि वही लोग बोनस के अधिकारी हैं, जो उद्योगों में लगे हुए हैं, उन लोगों को अलग कर रखा है, जो "इंडस्ट्री" शब्द के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं और इंडस्ट्री के एम्पलाई नहीं हैं । लेकिन इस एक्ट के प्रीएम्बल में "पर्सन्ज़ एम्पलायड इन सरटेन एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स" की बात कही गई थी, जिस से सब कर्मचारियों में आशायें पैदा हो गई थीं । आशायें तो सब तरफ़ पैदा हो गई, लेकिन इस एक्ट में बोनस की व्यवस्था को इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स के एम्पलाईज तक सीमित रखा गया है । कहा जाता है कि सरकार ने यह मामला पे कमीशन को रेफ़र किया । किया या नहीं, यह तो सरकार जाने, या जिन को रेफ़र करने की बात कही जाती है, वे जानें । लेकिन जो सरकारी विभाग "इंडस्ट्री" की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, जैसे डिफ़ेंस और रेलवे, वे तो स्वतः ही कवर हो जाने चाहिए ।

यह बोनस रीव्यू कमेटी तो मौजूदा प्राबलम को हल करने के लिए हम लोगों का समझौता है । लेकिन यह तो तय करना ही होगा कि जिस संस्था या डिपार्टमेंट या इंडस्ट्री में उत्पादन से देश को लाभ हो रहा है, चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर में हो और चाहे प्राईवेट सैक्टर में, उस के कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि "बोनस" शब्द का निर्माण ही "बून" शब्द से हुआ है और इस का आधार ही प्राफ़िट और लास है । यह बात साफ़ हो जानी चाहिए कि हर जगह प्रोड्यूसर्ज हैं, जो उत्पादन करते हैं, उन को बोनस दिया जायेगा, ताकि पुराने कानून में पूंजीवादी वृत्तियों को जो आधार दिया गया है, वह दूर हो और साथ ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों में जो मतिभ्रम फैला हुआ है, वह भी दूर हो और जो लोग बोनस के पात्र और अधिकारी हैं—डिफ़ेंस और रेलवे के कर्मचारी—उन को स्पष्ट रूप से इस में कवर किया जाये ।

महंगाई को देखते हुए प्राविडेंट फ़ंड में जमा पैसा निकल रहा है, इस के लिए सभी सदस्यों ने मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दिया है । लेकिन इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि प्राविडेंट फ़ंड के दफ़तरों में मजदूरों को जो प्राविडेंट फ़ंड नहीं मिल रहा है, उस की भी जांच होनी चाहिए—इस बात की जांच के साथ साथ कि कितने मालिकों ने नहीं दिया है । मुझे क्षमा किया जाये, मेरे पास मजदूरों से शिकायत आई है कि कई जगह प्राविडेंट फंड के दफ़तरों में भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है । इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि कितने लोग मर

[श्री जमदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित]

गये हैं, या रिटायर हो गये हैं, लेकिन उन का प्राविडेंट फ़ंड नहीं मिला है और बाबू उन्हें दौड़ा रहे हैं, भले ही उन की भी एक ट्रेड यूनियन हो, हम में से ही एक साथी उस का चेयरमैन हो और वह उन की डिमांड्ज को रखे ।

लेकिन अगर दो चार सौ, या दो चार हजार, आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिन को रिटायर होने पर भी प्राविडेंट फ़ंड नहीं मिलता है, तो हमारे सारे कानून और सारे प्रयास बेकार हो जायेंगे । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में एनक्वायरी की मांग करता हूं ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि नया विधेयक नये सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर लाया जाये, ताकि उत्पादन करने वालों को लाभ हो और और गैर-उत्पादक को न हो और इस बारे में एक सम्यक व्यवस्था की जाये ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब सदस्यों ने बोनस रीव्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मांग की है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह रिपोर्ट आने के बाद कब तक नया बिल पेश कर देंगे । क्या वह इस के लिए कोई डेफ़िनट डेट या यीअर बता सकेंगे ?

मैं समझता हूं कि जब विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिए अलग अलग बोनस का फ़ैसला किया जाता है, तो उस से मजदूरों में असंतोष फैलता है । जहां तक बोनस रीव्यू कमेटी का प्रश्न है, उस की टाइमलिमिट मकर्रर की जानी चाहिए । इस टाइम तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दें और रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अगले सेशन में नया बिल आना चाहिए और नहीं तो होगा क्या ? मैंने बार बार कहा कि राष्ट्र की एक वेतन नीति बननी चाहिए । जब तक राष्ट्र की एक वेतन नीति, एक वेज पालिसी नहीं बनती हमें इस बोनस ऐक्ट से बहुत नुकसान होता है । इंडिया लेवेल पर आप की एक वेज पालिसी होनी चाहिए । जब तक वह नहीं बनती है तब तक जिन्होंने मुनाफा कमाया है और जो अपना एकाउंट आडिट कराए हुए हैं हम उन को चैलेंज नहीं कर सकते । हमारे यहां पाली में करोड़ों रुपया कमाते हैं और उन से कहो तो कहते हैं कि 8 परसेंट ही फिक्सड है । इस से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते । अब मैं राम सिंह भाई जैसा करामाती तो हूं नहीं कि लड़ झगड़ कर 30 परसेंट दिलवा दूं । अगर मैं उन से लड़ूं भी तो वह कहते हैं कि 8 परसेंट का कानून बना हुआ है जो आप के प्रगतिशील लेबर मिनिस्टर ने बनाया हुआ है । मुझे तो बड़ा दुख है । आप देखें इस बात को कि आज कल की महंगाई के साथ में मजदूरों को मिलता क्या है ? हमारी सरकार ने पे कमीशन मकर्रर किया । क्या मजदूरों के लिए भी कोई कमीशन मकर्रर है । मजदूरों की महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है और मजदूरों को मिलता कुछ नहीं है । इसलिए कभी कभी लोग कहते हैं कि यह अपना बोनस खत्म करो, हम एक मिनिमम वेज एन्श्योर करो । एन्श्योर एमिनिमम वेज । यह लोग कहते हैं कि बोनस खत्म करो और एक लिविंग वेज उन को दो । हमारी सब की तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिए, लेकिन मजदूर की नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए ? मजदूर की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने वाला

कौन है ? इसलिए लोग समझते हैं कि बोनस तो एक ढकोसला है, फर्जी बात है । आज आप 8 परसेंट बोनस दे रहे हैं, बड़ा अच्छा कानून लोग कह रहे हैं आप लाए हैं, हम भी धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं । लेकिन मजदूर की मांग तो इस से पूरी नहीं होती । मजदूर की मांग पूरी करने का मतलब है कि जिस में मजदूर जिन्दा रह सके उतनी तनख्वाह उस को मिलनी चाहिए । इस के साथ साथ बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी के लिए टाइम लिमिट फिक्स करनी चाहिए । टाइम लिमिट फिक्स कर के जल्दी से वह कानून यहां पर लाना चाहिए ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I know that the scope of this amending Bill is limited as pointed out earlier by some of my friends. But I would like to take this opportunity to place one or two important points before this House through you.

Sir, many of the friends have congratulated the Labour Minister for coming out with this amendment Bill perhaps to rectify a mistake which has been committed earlier. I wish I were able to join with them. But like my friend Mr. Dixit. I would also like to reserve my word of congratulation for the Labour Minister till the demand, this burning issue, namely, the payment of a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent, is met by the Labour Minister in the case of the railway employees, the defence production employees, the posts and telegraphs employees and also the employees of the Government of Indian presses.

I do not understand why this issue regarding this class of employees has been kept pending for long. Perhaps, if the consideration is that they are run by departments of the Government of India, then, may I know whether it changes the whole character of the employment? If that is so, if the answer is in the affirmative, I would remind the hon. Labour Minister that in a similar situation in England, the employees of the posts and telegraphs department who were also civil servants compelled their Government to convert them into employees of a corporation. Now, a public corporation is managing the posts and telegraphs department in England. If this is the only difficulty in our way, we would very much wish that the Indian railways may be run through a corporation; the P. and T should be run through a public corporation; the defence production department should be run through a public corporation.

I have said in the beginning that I reserve my congratulations for the Labour Minister to the day when he comes out with a complete review of the Bonus Act after receipt of the Bonus Review Committee Report. I will be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate him for coming out to rectify this mistake in time. If this was not done it would have assumed the form of an All India agitation on behalf of those employees who were being forced to deposit part of their bonus in the provident fund. The Labour Minister is a nice gentleman and we always see a smile on his face. But he should look at the lakhs of railway employees and defence production employees and others to whom I referred and the amount of anguish and anger in their face. I do not agree with many of the remarks of Shri Banerjee or Shri Dandavate. I did not go to the village panchayat workers or to the municipal corporation employees. My definition is very much limited; fortunately I represent the Central Government employees on the National Council also. There also we have made it clear that instead of complicating the whole issue, we stand for payment of minimum bonus to the

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

Central Government employees who are industrial employees of the Government of India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We oppose that; we want for all employees.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: But the majority supported us. With all the emphasis at my command I want to stress the point raised by Shri Daga. The hon. Minister should see that the the Committee submits its report as early as possible and soon after that he should come to this House with a comprehensive Bill so that all the Central Government industrial employees would be covered by the Bonus Act. Then the million of workers—they cannot come into this House—and we ourselves will congratulate the Labour Minister for an act for which he deserves to be congratulated.

While closing, I would remind him that the Railwaymen have taken a strike ballot on the question of bonus and we have persuaded them to wait for the report of the Bonus Review Committee. They are waiting to see the reaction of the Government. I hope the Labour Minister will take notice of this and come with a comprehensive Bill after the report of the Bonus Review Committee is received.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who had participated in this debate and made very valuable suggestions. I am also very grateful to the hon. Members who have extended their whole-hearted support to this Bill. It is gratifying to note that there is not a single dissenting voice as far as this Bill is concerned. My friend Mr. A. P. Sharma extended limited congratulations. . .

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have said whole-hearted support.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Though some of the points mentioned may fill within the doctrine of relevancy, it is my submission that they do not arise out of the provisions of the Bill just now before the House for discussion.

The question was asked why the Government was not ready to pass this amendment last session itself. When the question of payment of 8.33 per cent bonus came up, we sent a communique to all the employers' organisations that they should pay at that rate. In the absence of an amendment, it was brought to our notice that some of the employers were not taking necessary steps in this direction. Therefore, we thought it absolutely necessary to bring forward legislation as early as possible. At that stage no doubt very valuable suggestions were made, but my anxiety was that that Bill should be passed at that time and 8.33 per cent bonus should be conceded without any ombiguity, so that the employers may not run away under some pretext without paying 8.33 per cent. That was why I requested the House to pass that Bill at that time, apart from the fact that we were also anxious that some money should be left to the worker's family ultimately. But when once hon. members pleased to point out that the present situation demands that the entire bonus must be paid in cash, I realised the necessity of it and almost immediately we wrote to the employers concerned that notwithstanding the legislation, the entire bonus may be paid in cash. Some of them obliged and some found legal difficulties. To remove those legal difficulties, we have brought this Bill.

A demand has been made for a comprehensive legislation. As Shri Sharma and others have pointed out, the Bonus Review Committee is deliberating on the question. We do not know what their recommendations will be. It is not proper for me to anticipate anything and commit Government to any recommendation that may or may not be made. After the

committee submits its report, Government will have to consider their recommendations and take decisions. In pursuance of those dicisions and certainly with the support of the hon. members, comprehensive legislation would have to be thought of.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After the Bonus Review Committee submits its report, will Government examine the payment of bonus to Central Government employees? When the interim report was submitted, the public undertaking employees were brought within the purview of this legislation and were paid bonus. What is the difference between a worker in a public undertaking and a worker in defence or railways?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Mr. Banerjee is a senior and respected member and he knows the provisions of the Bonus Act. I can only act within the framework of the Bonus Act and not go beyond that. The point made by him is in our minds and at the appropriate time when it becomes relevant it can be considered.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: What about those employers who deducted the amount but did not pay it into the provident fund?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Bonus Act provides for appropriate action in this regard. I do not think there need be any apprehension about it. If there is any lacuna, we will not hesitate to come before the House for taking very severe action in this regard.

I do not want to take the time of this hon. House. I am again grateful for the welcome which the hon. Members have extended to this piece of legislation. As far as implementation is concerned, I can assure the hon. Members that the Government have their full symathy for the workers and would take such necessary steps as would be called for in the implementation of the Act.

I may say here as a matter of information to the hon. Members that during the first six months of 1973 the number of man-days lost was less by three millions days as compared to the corresponding period of last year. It is a matter for congratulating the workers in this country who are responsible for increasing the productivity of this country, because production is our lifeline and without production we cannot make any progress. So, I would expect the complete and full cooperation of the working class and their leaders, so far as improvement of productivity is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up clause-by-clause consideration. There is no amendment to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To clause 3 there is one amendment by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I find he is not here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has authorised me to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be done. The question is:

"That clause 3, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister has not made any commitment about the Central Government employees. With all the sincerity and eloquence at my command I would appeal to the hon. Minister to remove the injustice done to the Central Government employees in the matter of bonus, after the submission of the repor of the Bonus Review Committee, and I would submit that they should be brought on par with the employees in the public scetor undertakings.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: During the consideration stage I made a point about the reimbursement of the bonus from the provident fund. This Bill relates only to the period 1972-73 when the workers will get the benefit of the bonus credited to their provident fund. I am suggesting that the amount credited to the provident fund even in the years 1970 and 1971 should be made available to the workers and an amendment to this effect should be accepted by the Minister.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: So far as the point of Shri S. M. Benerjee is concerned, I have to work within the framework of the Act. So far as the point of Shri Stephen is concerned, the most respectful consideration will be given to it, when the comprehensive Bill is brought forward, of course within the framework of the Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.38 hrs.

BURN COMPANY AND INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Burn Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company (Taking over of Management) Bill. Shri T. A. Pai. Two hours have been allotted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This is an important Bill, Sir. The time should be extended. The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today at 4.00 p.m.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): What is the time allotted?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the time being it is two hours. The Business Advisory Committee will meet, I am told; they may review it.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development and production of rolling stock, other products of iron and steel industry and other goods needed by such industry, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

In saying so, I would like to make a few observations.

For some time past, we were receiving disturbing reports about the gross mismanagement resulting in an alarming drop in production and erosion of capital reserves in two of the finest engineering companies in the country, namely, Messrs Burn and

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Company Limited, Calcutta and Messrs Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited, Calcutta. The two companies together are engaged in the production of items like railway wagons and components thereof, steel structurals, iron castings, forgings and the like as well as refractories and industrial ceramics which are critical to the needs of the core sector of the economy of the country. Both these Companies were doing reasonably well till 1965-66, after which a steady deterioration set in.

We have taken a close look at the working of the two Companies, which shows that Compaines are absolutely on the verge of closure. The symptoms have already manifested themselves in an alarming drop in production, erosion of the working capital resources of the two Companies leading to a highly adverse liquidity situation with the financial institutions applying the credit squeeze, erosion of the net worth of the two Companies in progressive stages leading to adverse net worth position in the Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited and very precarious net worth position in Burn and Company Limited and a dichotomy in the administration between the Board of Directors and the persons who wield real administrative control. Our examination also shows that this situation has been primarily brought about by the inadequacies and the pathetic failure of management to exercise themselves with the problem of diversification of product lines to ensure proper definition of responsibilities and authority to executive level personnel and the virtual disassociation from vital functions of financial control and advice, perspective planning, commercial transaction, etc. At a time when the challenges of the situation needed a dynamic and bold leadership, the management in both the Companies allowed the situation to drift. As a result, both the Companies have now come to a stage of virtual financial bankruptcy and closure. There is indeed no possibility of survival for both these Companies unless the inadequate and inefficient management is immediately replaced and the financial liquidity of the Companies is brought again to a stage of normalcy.

The items being produced by these two Companies are of critical and strategic importance. It is not only necessary to maintain the present level of production; it is also absolutely essential to step up their production to meet the rising requirements of these items in the country. The requirements of railway wagons during the Fifth Plan period have now been finalised and our ability to meet the requirements will depend to a very large extent on the abilities of these two Companies. These two Companies are also at present executing important export orders, and the drop in production in this sphere has already caused considerable concern. Moreover, the refractories produced by the Units of Burn and Company Limited are vitally needed in the iron and steel industry.

The management of these two Companies is inter-linked, both financially and production-wise. Messrs Martin Burn Limited together with Messrs Burn and Company Limited, the Directors of the Company and their relatives hold about 48 per cent of the ordinary shares of the Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited. Apart from that, Messrs Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited are dependent on Messrs Burn and Company for supply of certain critical inputs like castings, etc. It is, therefore, not surprising that the decline in the management in both these companies from the year 1966-67 followed an identical pattern. It is also obvious that any action we take on these two companies will have to be concurrent and consistent.

After considering all the factors, we have come to the conclusion that it will be expedient and in public interest, to nationalise these two companies. However, before we do so, it

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would be necessary to find out the exact extent of the damage done, a true picture of the assets and liabilities etc. We have, therefore, decided that as a first operation, we would require the management of the two Companies and, thereafter, made a quick assessment about the actual position in regard to the two companies. At the same time, we are making a definite policy announcement that our ultimate intention is to nationalise these two companies, because there lies the ultimate solution. We would certainly not like to nurse these two companies back to health and then hand them over back to the old and inefficient management.

I am sure this House will understand the urgency of the situation and endorse the line of action that we have proposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies pending nationalisation of such undertakings, with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development and production of rolling stock, other products of iron and steel industry and other goods needed by such industry, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I fully support the proposal of taking over of these two companies, but we cannot support the payment of Rs 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 as proposed in the Bill. We know fully well how the management has mismanaged the whole situation, creating losses to our nation and suffering to the workers. Perhaps, the Minister would have received a letter from our Deputy Leader, Shri Samar Mukerjee about the memorandum submitted in this connection wherein it is stated that the company has not only mis-managed but that it is working at a loss. They have reappointed retrenched officers and staff at a higher pay. I hope the Minister has got that memorandum with hon. So, I will now go in detail into it. Some persons who were getting Rs. 3600 in 1972 were retrenched but were re-appointed in 1973 on a pay of Rs. 4800. Such persons were re-appointed when the company was working at a loss. We must see what was the purpose behind it. Is it some conspiracy? When the Government is going to take it over or nationalise it, are they going to load the government with more responsibility? We should see very carefully. Sir, after the incidents in Chile, countries, especially developing countries, like ours must be very careful about conspiracies which may be working behind our development projects and our policy of nationalisation. We should be very careful so that our future prospects of developing this company may not be jeopardised by some conspiracy before we take it over.

Now, the Government should see that the working class of the company are really interested in the progress and development of the company, they should be properly consulted and helped so that a patriotic spirit may be developed to develop this company and the bad name created in the public sector concerns of working at a loss must be eradicated. There is sufficient possibility of developing that prospect so that it can become an ideal concern really serving the country and for development of our exports. That should be seen very carefully.

Another thing, when we take over the Standard Wagon Company Ltd. and the Burn & Company Ltd., we will have to see that the head office staff

of Martin Burn Ltd. may not be unemployed. We should consider something about them so that those staff may be utilised properly for our development.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every commercial undertaking, whether it is in private sector or in the public sector, should be run on commercial lines and they should be run efficiently. If a commercial undertaking in private sector is mismanaged and if that undertaking produces articles which are essential to the country, it is the duty of the Government to take over that undertaking provided there is cooperation from the labour. Similarly if a public commercial undertakings is mismanaged then the person in charge of that undertakings should be accountable to the Government and to the Parliament and he should be punished for whatever wrong action he has taken in running the undertaking.

The Government has come forward to take over the management of Burn and Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company pending nationalisation. It is a welcome step. I hope that the Government will take over similar companies engaged in producing essential articles in national interest. The Burn and Company and the Indian Standard Wagon Company are engaged in producing wagons which are in shortage now. Not only wagons, but they are producing some other essential articles also.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Heavy Industry to the Memorandum submitted by the employees of the Mackenzie Limited, Bombay, engaged in the manufacture of wagons. The wagon manufacturing factory of Mackenzie Limited is now closed since 1971 but the Government has not taken any action for taking over that company in spite of requests made by the employees and others. These employees are working in this wagon manufacturing factory and there are also thousands of others who are indirectly affected by the closure of this wagon manufacturing factory. This wagon manufacturing factory. This wagon facturing about a thousand wagons per annum and it is also having orders for wagons and certain other articles from foreign countries.

So, I think, it is the duty of the Government to take over Mackenzie and Company.

As regards compensation, I do not think that the compensation provided in this Bill is high. Because, after all, the compensation is paid for taking over the management pending nationalisation. The Minister has assured us that the Government will quickly assess the assets and liabilities of these two companies so that they may be nationalised quickly. So, the compensation that is to be paid by the Government for taking over the management is only for a short period. It may be at the most one year. Therefore, the compensation provision is not such a provision which should be liable to be criticised by the Members.

With these remarks, Mr. Chairman, I welcome the Bill.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बर्न कम्पनी और इंडियन स्टैंडड वैगन्स कम्पनी (टेकिंग ओवर दि मैनेजमेंट) बिल का स्वागत करता हूं । इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए में सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के मैनेजमैंट जितने पिछले दिनों में लिए गए हैं वह आर्डिनैंस के द्वारा लिए गए हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि पार्लियामेंट के सेशन के पहले ही इस के मैनेजमैंट को भी आर्डिनैंस के द्वारा लिया जाना चाहिए था । यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट को तो विचार कर

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

के लेना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार ने जब इस फैसले को किया इस को लेने के संबंध में तो आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा लेने से यह फायदा होता कि वह कम्पनी नये लोगों को जो भर देती है जैसा कि अभी भट्टाचार्य जी ने उदाहरण दिया वह नहीं कर पाती या अपने बहुत से एसेट्स् को इस बीच में वह हटा देती है, वह नहीं हटा पाती और इस से यह होता कि सारी व्यवस्था ज्यों की त्यों सरकार के हाथ में आ जाती । मैं यह भी सरकार को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर के भी ऐसी कम्पनियों को लेती है तो वैसी हालत में भी यह पाया गया है कि कोल माइन्स एथारिटी के अंडर की एक कम्पनी ने 3 करोड़ का सामान रातों रात इकट्ठा कर लिया । जब आर्डिनेंस से रातों रात इस कम्पनी को लिया गया, 30 जनवरी, 1973 को आर्डिनेंस हुआ और 30 को या 30 की रात में ही अधिकारियों ने जा कर के कौलियरी पर धावा बोल कर सारी चीजों को जब्त कर लिया, तब तो ऐसी बात हुई कि 3 करोड़ की मशीनरी इकट्ठा कर ली । वह तीन करोड़ की मशीनरी एक जगह तीन महीने के बाद पाई गई है और उन मशीनरीज को एक जगह इकट्ठा करने वाला आदमी जो था वह आज सरकार का अधिकारी है । वह इन के नेशनलाइज्ड कोल माइन्स एथारिटी का एक पदाधिकारी आज है और उस के ऊपर कोई आंच नहीं आई । जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मालिक के जिम्मे वह था तो उसने प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मालिक की तीन करोड़ की सेवा करके उस सेवा के बदले में उस को बख्शीश मिल गई होगी और वह बख्शीश ले कर के अब सरकार के यहां मजे में काम कर रहा है । इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि इसे आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर के लेना चाहिए था । उस का एक कारण तो यह है ।

दूसरा कारण मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ये दोनों कम्पनियां इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी की सगी कम्पनियां हैं । मार्टिन बर्न कम्पनी मैनेजिंग एजेंट थी इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी की, बर्न कम्पनी की और इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड वैगन्स कम्पनी की । यह बर्न कम्पनी भी इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी की पार्ट ऐंड पार्सल थी और इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड वैगन्स कम्पनी भी उस की पार्ट ऐंड पार्सल थी । या तो ये सब्सीडियरी कम्पनियां थीं या उसी के लिए चीजें उत्पादन करती थीं या उस से लेकर के चीजें उत्पादन करती थीं । तो ये दोनों कम्पनियां इस तरह की कम्पनियां हैं कि इन को इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी के साथ ही लेना चाहिए था । अगर सरकार के पास फिगर हो तो उस से मालूम होगा कि जुलाई 1972 में इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी को लिया गया और आज दिसम्बर 1973 में आप उठा कर के देखेंगे कि इस डेढ़ साल के अंदर में इन की हालत और भी बिगड़ गई है । इस का कारण यह हुआ है कि जैसे आप ने कुल कोकिंग कोल माइन्स को नेशनलाइज किया तो कोयला खदान के मालिकों का विश्वास खत्म हो गया और उन्होंने इन्वेस्टमेंट बन्द कर दिया और

उस में से निकालना ही शुरू कर दिया, उसी तरह से इन दोनों कम्पनियों के साथ भी यही बात हुई है कि इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी को जब आप ने जुलाई 1972 में ले लिया तो उस समय से इस में एक पैसे का भी इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं हुआ, बल्कि उस में से निकालना शुरू किया है, उस में ओवर-स्टाफिंग शुरू किया है और इस तरह की स्थिति आ गई है ।

तो ऐसी हालत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नेशनलाइजेशन में सरकार को एक, दो, छै महीने लगे, लेकिन यह बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर के उन लोगों को यह मौका मिला कि अब तक लूट खसोट कर के कम्पनियों को खत्म कर दिया । और ये कम्पनियां 1895, 1918 की हैं जो बिल्कुल ऐग्जास्ट हो चुकी हैं । इस के असेट्स को देखेंगे तो सारी प्रोपर्टी के उन को रिटर्न मिल चुका है और जो कुछ भी अब इन की बुनियाद रह गई होगी वह केवल पेपर की होगी । इन्वेस्टमेंट इन्होंने लम्बे अर्से से बन्द कर के रखा है । अभी भी वक्त है, चाहे सख्ती से हो, क्योंकि इन का कारोबार एक सूबे में नहीं है, मद्रास, बंगाल और बिहार में इन का कारोबार फैला हुआ है, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सब तरह की मदद ले कर के इन को अभी भी ट्रांसफ़र से रोक सकेंगे तो रोक सकेंगे, नहीं तो ये कम्पनियां ऐसी हालत में मिलेंगी कि वह बीमार जो बिस्तर से न उठ सके और कोई काम न कर सके, वही हालत इन कम्पनियों की आप पायेंगे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब टेक ओवर करते हैं, जो कि करना चाहिए, लेकिन क्या करते हैं कि किसी बेकार आदमी को वहां बैठा देते हैं । वह चाहे लूला हो लंगड़ा हो, अकल से बैंकरप्ट हो, वह कस्टोडियन बन कर बैठ जाता है । तो वह हाथी की क्या रखवाली कर सकेगा ? क्या सरकार की सम्पत्ति की रखवाली कर सकेगा । सरकार ने दो वर्ष के लिये इंडियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी को लिया, डेढ़ वर्ष हो चुके हैं, और सरकार ने यह भी कहा कि हम ने सुधार के लिये लिया, ये सबसिडियरी कम्पनीज हैं इसलिये ऐसे वक्त में बतलाना चाहिये कि उस में क्या क्या सुधार किया । केवल एक बोर्ड को हटा कर इंडियन आयरन स्टील का दूसरे आदमी को बैठा दिया, और वही सारा काम व्यवस्थित ढंग से चला लेता है और सारा सैटअप जो सड़ा गला बचा था वह ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है उस में कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है । अगर उस आदमी के खिलाफ़ कुछ बात कही जाय, सरकार को लिखा जाय तो जो वह लिख देता है सरकार की तरफ़ से वही जवाब हम को मिल जाता है । अगर किसी पब्लिक मैन ने या वहां के लोगों ने कोई शिकायत की है कि यहां पर इस तरह की बदअमनी चल रही है तो सरकार इंडिपेंडेंट सोर्स से जांच करावे, सो भी नहीं होता । मंत्री के पास शिकायत कीजिये तो वह कमप्लेन्ट उसी अधिकारी से पास जाती है और वह जो जवाब दे देगा वही हम को मिल जाता है । ऐसी हालत में आप इन कम्पनियों में सुधार की आशा कैसे कर सकते हैं । जहां पर भी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धान्तों, आदर्शों और उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर इन चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं अपनी व्यवस्था में

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

लेते हैं, उस व्यवस्था में सिर्फ सरकार की मोहर लग जाती है और कोई तबदीली नहीं होती है । अब बताइये कि ऐसी तबदीली से क्या फ़ायदा ? वह अफ़सर समझता है कि उस के ऊपर कोई डंडा नहीं है और वह उद्दंड हो जाता है और वह हड़ताल की बात सोचता है । वह भी बिना काम किये हुए पैसा लेने की बात सोचता है । वह सोचता है कि हम को कोई डिसमिस नहीं कर सकता, और उस का काम है दूसरे लोगों से काम लेना । तो जब वह खुद काम नहीं करेगा फिर वह दूसरों से क्या काम लेगा । वहां पर मजदूरों की जो साझेदारी की भावना होनी चाहिये, उन में जो अपनत्व की भावना होनी चाहिये वह न समझता है और न मजदूरों को खुद मौका देता है कि यह उस को अपना समझें । जो आज कोई अपनत्व की भावना नहीं रखता, और उस का फल यह होता है आप देखते हैं कोयला हाथ में लिया गया, हमने बहुत मेहनत की कि सरकार को लेना चाहिए, आज कोयला खदानों के मजदूर बैठने हैं कि प्रोडक्शन देना है । वह कहते हैं कि आप ने पैसा तो दिला दिया लेकिन उत्पादन नहीं होता है, काम नहीं होता है । वह अफ़सर जो पहले अपनी ड्यूटी पर आ कर मस्तैद रहते थे 8 घंटे तक, मैनेजर जो खान के नीचे से ऊपर नहीं आता था, आज हालत यह है कि कोई मैनेजर नीचे खान में नहीं जाता है । यही हालत है इंडियन आयरन स्टील की खदानों की, कारखानों की । तो अधिकारी समझ लेते हैं कि अब हम से कोई जवाब पूछने वाला है नहीं । मिनिस्टर चूकेगा तो हम जवाब दे देंगे । तो यह भावना ठीक नहीं है । मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं इस की व्यवस्था इन्होंने अपने हाथ में ली है, लेकिन पुरानी जो व्यवस्था ली है उस व्यवस्था के आधार पर इस की व्यवस्था न ले कर कुछ नया आधार कायम करें । वहां के मजदूरों में अपनत्व की भावना पैदा होने में मदद करें । पहले अगर कुछ सुनवाई होती थी तो वह आज नहीं होती हैं क्योंकि जिन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है वह खुद अपनत्व की भावना से प्रेरित नहीं होते । इसलिये मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं, यद्यपि मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को आर्डिनेंस के रूप में आना चाहिये था, फिर भी बिल के रूप में आया है और सरकार व्यवस्था लेने जा रही है मैं उम्मीद करूंगा सरकार पुरानी गलतियों से शिक्षा ले कर उन गलतियों को न दोहरा कर के सुधार कर के काम में लायेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति जी, इस विधेयक को देख कर मुझे लगता है कि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो रहा है, नेशनेलाइजेशन आफ़ फ्राड हो रहा है । क्योंकि इस कम्पनी में क्या चल रहा था ? इस कम्पनी में पांच साल से लूट चल रही थी । हम ने कम्पनी कानून 1956 में पास किया । उस में कई दफ़ा संशोधन हो गया । जिन कम्पनियों के द्वारा बदइंतजामी की जाती है उन की जांच करने का कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को पूरा अधिकार है कम्पनी अफ़ेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री को ।

मंत्री महोदय पहले इस बात का जवाब दें कि 1967 और 1972 के बीच में जब कम्पनी की स्थिति खराब होने लगी, तो इन पांच वर्षों के बीच क्या कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय सो रहा था। अगर श्री पाई इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो श्री गोखले को बुलाया जाये। सरकार पांच पांच साल तक सारे गलत कामों पर पर्दा डालने का काम करती है, और जब किसी उद्योग से सारी मलाई निकल जाती है, तो मंत्री महोदय राष्ट्रीयकरण और टेक-ओवर के सुझावों को ले कर आते हैं।

मैं मानता हूं कि यह कम्पनी और इस के कारखाने बन्द होने वाले थे, ये बहुत जरूरी सामान पैदा करते थे, और इस लिए सरकार के लिए इन को अपने हाथ में लेना जरूरी हो गया। लेकिन मेरा आरोप यह है कि जो काम पांच साल पहले होना चाहिए था, उस को सरकार ने अब हाथ में लिया है।

इस कम्पनी के बारे में—और कई अन्य कम्पनियों के बारे में भी—मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार वर्न एंड कम्पनी का शेयर कैपिटल 3,36 लाख रुपये था और उस के बोनस शेयर्ज 3,24 लाख रुपये के थे। आप जानते ही हैं कि बोनस शेयर क्या चीज है। जो अनाप-शनाप मुनाफा इन कम्पनियों के द्वारा कमाया जाता है, जिस का न तो टैक्स सरकार को दिया जाता है, और न जिस का लाभ दामों को घटा कर उपभोक्ताओं को दिया जाता है, उसी को वे बोनस शेयर्ज के रूप में बांटती हैं। यह सरकार समाजवाद का डंका पीटती है लेकिन आज भी यह जो बोनस शेयर्ज का फ्राड चल रहा है, उस को रोकने का वह कोई प्रयास नहीं करती है। अभी अभी मैं ने जे०के० सिन्थेटिक्स के बारे में वित्त मंत्री और कम्पनी कानून मंत्री को लिखा है कि वे इस कम्पनी को बोनस शेयर्ज बांटने की इजाजत न दें। लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई—कोई सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि यह सरकार पूंजीपतियों को इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साह दे रही है कि वे एक एक कर के सभी कारखानों और कम्पनियों से मलाई निकाल कर उन को खोखला बना कर और उन को दिवालिया बना कर निकल जायें! और फिर सरकार टेक-ओवर करने के लिए आ जायेगी !!

सरकार कहती है कि हम उन को मुआवजा देंगे। सरकार पहले जो मैनेजमेंट अपने हाथ में ले रही है, उस के लिए वह पचास हजार रुपये और पच्चीस हजार रुपये देने जा रही है। मैं पूछता हूं, काहे के लिए। बल्कि ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि जिन लोगों ने बदइन्तजामी की है, उन पर इस के लिए जुर्माना किया जाये और उस को वसूल किया जाये। लेकिन सरकार उन को राज्य के खजाने से पैसा देने जा रही है। इस का कोई समर्थन नहीं कर सकता है।

सरकार के द्वारा घुमा-फिरा कर संविधान और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात की जाती है। उस ने संविधान में जो इतने संशोध

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हैं व काहे के लिए? यह सारी बहस काहे के लिए चल रही है ? अगर संविधान में संशोधन करने के बावजूद सरकार मुआवजे की रकम को घटाने का काम नहीं कर सकती है, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार एक नई संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बुलाये ।

जहां तक सम्पत्ति के अधिकार का सवाल है, इस को फ़ंडामेंटल राइट्स से बिल्कुल निकाल दिया जाये, लेकिन यह सरकार नहीं करने वाली है, क्योंकि जिस सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री अपने निर्धन और बेकार लड़के को करोड़पति बनाने का काम करती है,..... (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लिया, तो बस... (व्यवधान) डा० कैलाश, अगर आप सबूत चाहते हैं, तो मैं सबूत देने के लिए तैयार हूं । लेकिन मैं यह बात तो एक इलस्ट्रेशन के तौर पर कर रहा हूं । (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप ने एक अच्छी डिबेट कहां डाल दी ? (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस सदन में कुछ नामों पर बिल्कूल रोक लगा दी गई है । क्या प्रधान मंत्री का नाम अनपार्लियामेंटरी है ? कुछ लोग प्रधान मंत्री पर यह ग़लत आरोप लगाते हैं कि वह सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को छीनने जा रही है, ख़त्म करने जा रही हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि आश्वस्त रहिये, कोई सम्पत्ति का अधिकार छीन नहीं रहा है, फांड कीजिए, कम्पनियों से मलाई निकालिये, कम्पनियों को ख़त्म कीजिए, मिनिस्टर साहब नेक्स नलाइजेशन और टेकओवर करने के लिये और मुआवजे के रुप में पैसा देने के लिए, तैयार हैं । सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को कोई छीन नहीं रहा है । जो अपने निर्धन बेटे को करोड़पति बना रही हैं, उन से सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को कौन सा ख़तरा है ?

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । आप को जेसप एंड कम्पनी की कहानी मालूम है । मैंने कई दफ़ा इस को उठाया है । उस को टक-ओवर करने के बजाये शान्तिप्रसाद जैन को बहुत ज्यादा शयर का वल्यु, छः करोड़ रुपया इसी सरकार ने दिया । (व्यवधान)

श्री बालेश्वर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : यह रामकहानी रहने दीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह राम कहानी नहीं है ।

श्री बालेश्वर पांडे : जैसप एंड कम्पनी का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इस से सम्बन्धित है क्या आप चाहते हैं कि चोरी करने वालों को पैसा दिया जाये ? (व्यवधान) मैं इलस्ट्रेशन दे रहा हूं । क्या इलस्ट्रेशन देना अपराध है ? माननीय सदस्य भी दे सकते हैं । अगर मैं सभापति बन जाऊं, तो मैं आप को सौ इलस्ट्रेशन देने की इजाजत दूंगा । (व्यवधान) बड़ी आफ़त है । अगर इन्दिरा का नाम लें, तो नाराजगी और अगर शान्तिप्रसाद जैन का नाम लें, तो नाराजगी (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, आप इन को रोकिये ।

माननीय सदस्य जरा बैठ जायें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is whether we are going to have direct talk in the House or whether we are going to debate this Bill in this House. You may have one or two exchanges here and there, but not cross talk between two Members. Both Members should avoid it. I do not find the propriety of Mr. Damodar or Mr. Madhu Limaye answering each other in the House; they can do it outside. As for as this House is concerned, it should be done through the Chair. If the Chair allows it, then alone the speaker should answer any interruption.

I also make a request to my friend whom I hold in great esteem. He is really contributing to the debates. But sometimes he has the habit of taking the debate, right from the broad road to the nulla. I would request you to avoid such things and keep the debate on the straight lines.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, जब जीवन बहुत रसहीन बन जाता है, लाइफ़ बहुत डल और ड्रीयरी बन जाती है तो मैं मजा लाने के लिए ऐसा करता

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय आपने ठीक कहा है लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि अगर एक सड़क को बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो किसी न किसी को खोदना पड़ेगा । बिना खोदे सड़क नहीं बनेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं इस भाषण को और लम्बा नहीं बनाना चाहता हूं । मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह मलाई निकल जाने के बाद टेक ओवर न करें । वह इस से एक सबक सीखें और मलाई खाना शुरू होते ही, कम्पनी कानून में औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय, यह सारी जो उन की आमदनी है, उस का इस्तेमाल करें। जनता की मलाई जनता को ही मिलनी चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय इन पूंजीपतियों को उन की बद-इन्तजामी के लिए उपहार न दें । इस अवसर पर मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I welcome this Bill. The accumulated loss of this firm amounts to Rs. 265 lakhs as given in the statement of objects and reasons. That means, even though we may not pay in cash, we are taking over a liability to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores. Whatever may be the net assets of the company, I am quite sure according to the statements made by our esteemed friends that we are taking over a net liability and to that extent, it would be a burden on the exchequer. I have also not understand, unless it is to avoid court action, why this company which is luckily not in liquidation should be taken over under a special legislation. We have already passed an Act whereunder industries which are sick or are on the verge of closure or which have been technically closed for 60 days can be taken over. This company could have been taken over under that Act, unless there are certain extenuating circumstances for taking it over under special legislation which I hope the minister will be kind enough to enlighten us about.

The question which was correctly raised by Shri Sharma and in the brighter part of his address supported by Mr. Limaye was, to what extent we are in a position to do this job of carrying the baby. Whether it is locomotives or some other strategic parts for our railways, it is not in 1973 that these products are being produced in this concern. It is true that in 1965 also at the time when this was a going concern making profits, these products, which are of extreme im-

[Shri B. V. Naik]

portance to the railways, were produced by this company. But we are taking it over when the concern is in a dark period, on the verge of liquidation. Why is it that we always land up in taking over these concerns on their virtual verge of liquidation or bankruptcy, in other words transferring the accumulated omissions, commissions, errors and sins of the private management to the responsibility of the Government exchequer? I hope there would be some consistent policy that we locate in the entire economy those strategic areas of production, whether in the joint, public or private sector and earmark them for being taken over by the Government in the not too distant future.

I would very much agree with what Shri Sharma said, on the basis of his experience, that in the coking coal, iron ore and an umpteen number of other areas of production, wherever nationalisation has been done, a profit-motivated business manager is hundred times better than an indifferent bureaucrat who would not stir out of his chair. It is his indifference, his lack of commitment and inability to identify himself with a particular production process which has brought not only the engineering concerns but a number of other nationalised concerns in the public sector to almost the brink of ruination. In the socialist countries they have a committed cadre of commissars who are committed to a particular programme, who have undergone specialisation in their field of industry, who have come out of the party machinery and who can be trusted by the party machinery. In our country we do not have such a cadre and we pull them out of the civil service or out of the secretariat. Since we have started nationalising concerns in almost every field and since we are also thinking of having a new concept of joint sector where professional managers will be put with the approval of the Government, may I know from the hon. Minister whether they have any scheme to train such professional managers, in whom we entrust precious Government money, taxpayers' money, State funds as well as various production units, so that they will run them as successful enterprises.

I would not like to offer any comments on the compensation that has been provided in section 3 of the Bill of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000. I wish we had an opportunity to have a look at their balance sheet so that we can have an idea of their financial standing on the basis of which this amount of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 have been worked out. In the absence of that it would be hazardous to comment on whether it is adequate or inadequate.

However, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the fact that after considerable discussion we have struck off the word "compensation" from our Constitution by the Constitution (25th Amendment) Act. Shri Madhu Limaye said that the Indian Constitution does not provide for changing the concept of property in this country. He was not here at the time when we passed the 25th Amendment, and it is an omission on our part that we have not told him so! "compensation" is a word which is not relevant in our Constitution after the year 1971, when we brought into force the Constitution (25th Amendment) Act. So, this should be treated as "amount" and not as "compensation" and it can be one rupee or any other amount. Therefore, I would suggest that in future legislation the word compensation" should be scrupulously and studiously avoided.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am also happy, Sir, like the other hon. members that at last these two units have been taken over by the Government. M/s. Burn and Company and M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company were among the giant unite in West Bengal who were producing wagons. And once upon a time to have service in those companies was considered a coveted service.

The hon. Minister, while speaking on this Bill and also in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has stated that, from April, 1972, the Ministry received various complaints of irregularities, defalcations, misappropriations and mismanagement from various people and specially from the Unions who were in the know of those problems. I remember, in 1972, delegations of the working classes from West Bengal come. An all-party delegation also met the then hon. Minister and requested him to take over these units at the earliest opportunity. There was a fear in their minds that, taking advantage of the delay—the abnormal delay rather—the erstwhile management or even the present management of those two concerns would deplete the resources of these units and handover to the Government only the liabilities without any assets. It is admitted here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"The deficit in the working capital was about Rs. 16.50 lakhs. As far as Burn and Company Limited was concerned, it was seen that the company was declaring dividends at the rate of 17-1/2 per cent till 1965-66, in 1966-67 its net profits come down to Rs. 6.82 lakhs as against Rs. 158.76 lakhs in 1965-66."

16.23 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

What a fall. And because of what? It was only because of the gross mismanagement by this company.

"Thereafter, the company started incurring very heavy losses and the accumulated loss as on 30th April, 1972, was Rs. 118.35 lakhs. The deficit in the working capital was to the extent of Rs. 50.43 lakhs."

Two Committees were appointed to investigate into the charges levelled against these units and their recommendation was ultimately accepted by the Government that these two units should be taken over by the Government. Still we do not know when a final decision will be taken to nationalise them.

It is provided in Clause 5 of the Bill that an amount of Rs. 50,000 per annum in the case of M/s. Burn and Company and Rs. 25,000 per annum in the case of M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company would be paid. What for? Is it for the misappropriation and mismanagement done? Is it for terminating the services of 1100 workers illegally? And with all this loot made from the common people in the name of shareholders. When New India was taken over, Mr. J. R. D. Tata was weeping so bitterly for the poor shareholders. We saw it in the Select Committee when he came to give evidence. We were extremly happy when the management of Iron and Steel Company, owned by the same person, was taken over by the Government—for three or five years; I do not exactly remember—without any compensation. I want to know why this amount of Rs. 75,000 is being wasted. For what? Is it to please Sir Biren Mukherjee or to provide for his extravagant expanses?

He is still a knight and he can stay in Calcutta as luxuriously as ever, enjoying the same privileges. Then, what happened in between? My friend, Shri Samar Mukherjee, the leader of the CPM Group has submitted a memorandum to the hon. Minister, Shri Pai, as to what an amount of mischief has been done by the company during this period, this period of indecision whether to take over or not to take over, this sort of a Hamlet-like approach of the Government. Many officers who were drawing less salaries during 1972 when they left the company were taken back in 1973 on fabulous salaries. Shri S. R. Chatterjee left this particular concern—I am taking of Burn & Company in Howrah—and on 1st May 1972 when he left he was drawing Rs. 3800 per month and on

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

19th February 1973 he was re-appointed on a salary of Rs. 4800. Mr. C. L. Dey was drawing only Rs. 2500 when he left the company in 1970. He was recruited and re-appointed on 5-5-73 on a salary of Rs. 3000. Mr. C. P. Ghose Dastidar drew a salary of only Rs. 1400 when he left the company in 1972 but he was reappointed on a salary of Rs. 1900 on 11-7-73. Mr. Aloke Dutta who left the company in 1970 was only drawing Rs. 935 but he was re-employed on 23-7-73 on a salary of Rs. 1480. Mr. A. Konar when he left the concern on 1-11-71 was drawing only Rs. 800 but he was reappointed on 27-6-73 on a salary of Rs. 1200. Again Mr. A. K. Ghose who was drawing Rs. 1200 on 1-5-72 when he left the company was re-appointed on a salary of Rs. 1500 on 16-5-73.

From these you can well imagine how people are trying to swindle. Once again all the officers have been recruited with a view to increase the overheads. What will be the relation between the direct and the indirect labour? I know what happens in certain government undertakings where workers are paid on piece-rates and I am sure piece-rates are going to be introduced here also. There the prices of each item are 20 per cent, 30 per cent and even cent per cent more only because of the indirect labour, that labour which is unproductive and non-productive. In the same way, here in this company some 1100 workers were retrenched in 1969. We requested Mr. Biren Mukerjee collectively and singly also. The Labour Minister of West Bengal also made a request and even the Union Ministry of Labour also wanted that these workers should be taken, but it has not opened the lock-out unless he was having the blood. So, these 1100 workers were retrenched in 1969. And when these officers were taken and their salaries were increased from Rs. 3600 to Rs. 4800 and so on, how were the workers who were retrenched taken back? Only 150 out of 1100 were taken back.

You can compare their previous wages and present wages. They are getting fifty per cent loss of wages. Out of 1100 workers only 150 were taken on these reduced wages. This is the position. I do not know what these officers were doing. I do not know whether they were related to some families of some ministers. I charge them. What were they doing when the recruitment was going on? If these figures, given by the Union in the Annexure submitted along with the letter dated 12th November of Shri Samar Mukherjee to the Minister. are correct, then what does it show? What did the Ministry do in between? Do they not know that these two companies have been robbing the workers, have been converting these two beautiful units into junk? Why were they allowed to be recruited? It was done with the connivance of some people, I believe. I do not suspect that the present Minister, Mr. Pai, with his energy and dynamism, would have allowed it. But then, my question is: How could these gentlemen be recruited after that? That is my point. This is a company which has been constantly sustaining heavy losses. This is a company against which two investigations were held. This has been a company against which take-over was recommended. The profits dwindled from Rs. 150 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs. Why were these people with fabulous salaries allowed to be recruited? I request the hon. Minister to make an investigation into this matter.

About the compensation of Rs. 75,000, I wish to submit that it is no more 'compensation' but it is only 'amount'. I hope my friend Mr. Naik will agree with what I say. I was present when the word 'amount' was substituted for the word 'compensation'. Whether it is amount or compensation, what you are now doing is that you are paying Rs. 75,000

to these very persons who have ruined these units. If only this had run efficiently thousands of workers could have been absorbed who have been waiting in the queue. I do not know why these people should be given Rs. 75,000, to spend their luxurious evenings in Calcutta.

I request the Minister to announce as to when they are going to be nationalised, including IISCO management. It has been taken over only for a few years. Is it should be given back to the same gentlemen? I do not think that is possible at present.

So, while welcoming the taking over of the management of these companies, which is a welcome measure, I would request the Minister to make a statement here In West Bengal, what has happened with regard to Jessops, with regard to Braithwaite? What is happening in some of the units in West Bengal? Calcutta has become a dead city today. Why? Because there is poverty and plenty. There are big buildings and footpaths. What is happening there? The line between hunger and anger is very thin. I would request the Minister to think of taking over some more units. The same management mismanaged the Martin-Burn Light Railway. This had been managed by the same company, Martin-Burn Company.

That was also mismanaged. They mismanaged everything except that they managed their own affairs very well. They even pounced upon the Government and the workers and prevailed upon the Government to give them an amount of Rs. 75,000 annually.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly tell us when it is going to be taken over completely. In the form of nationalisation, this compensation should not be paid.

श्री रामसिंह भाई (इन्दौर) :: सभापति महोदय, बड़ी चिन्ता और आश्चर्य के साथ मुझे इस बिल का समर्थन और स्वागत करना है। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ है कि सरकार ने इस बिल के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के विवरण में कहा है कि फ़िलहाल सरकार इस कम्पनी का प्रबन्ध ग्रहण कर रही है और थोड़े दिन के बाद इस कारखाने को कब्जे में लिया जायेगा। इस के अतिरिक्त उस में यह भी कहा गया है कि इस कारख़ाने के संचालकों को 50,000 रुपये और 25,000 रुपये प्रति-वर्ष मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। इस का अर्थ तो यह है कि जिन लोगों ने इस कारख़ाने को बर्बाद किया है, उनको 50,000 रुपये और 25,000 रुपये प्रति-वर्ष देते रहने के बाद—न मालूम कुल कितनी राशि दे देने के बाद—फिर सरकार इस कारख़ाने पर अपना कब्ज़ा करेगी। इस कम्पनी के संचालकों का मिसमैनेजमेंट तो 1966—67 से शुरू हुआ, लेकिन सरकार का मिसमैनेजमेंट तो कारख़ाने का प्रबन्ध तो कब्जा अपने हाथ में लेने से पहले ही शुरू हो गया है।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि इन कम्पनियों पर डेढ़ करोड़ का कर्जा ऐसी बात नहीं; मेरे हिसाब से 3,83 लाख रुपये को केवल कर्ज़े के हैं मजदूरों के वेतन, प्रोवीडेंट फंड आदि के अलग अन्य कर्ज़े इस प्रकार के हैं कि उन को छिपाया गया है। सरकार की ओर से यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि इन कम्पनियों के एसेट्स क्या हैं और लायबिलिटीज क्या हैं। इन बातों को देख कर हमें बड़ी चिन्ता हो रही है। प्रश्न

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

यह है कि क्या सरकारी ख़ज़ाना इन शोषक लोगों द्वारा लूटने के लिए है ।

इन कम्पनियों के बैलेंस-शीट को देखने से पता चलता है कि जिन कारख़ानों ने 1965–66 में एक करोड़ अट्ठावन लाख रुपये का प्राफिट किया, उससे अगले वर्ष ही अर्थात् 1966–67 में, उन का प्राफ़िट केवल 6 लाख रुपये रह गया । इस से हम को समझ लेना चाहिए था कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है । इन कारख़ानों को चलाने में कोई मन्दी और तेज़ी का सवाल नहीं है, क्योंकि इन कारख़ानों में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं, उन की ज़रूरत आम जनता को नहीं है, बल्कि उन को डायरेक्ट गवर्नमेंट ख़रीदती है और आज तो उन की आवश्यकता बहुत बढ़ गई है ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कारख़ानों का कब्जा ग्रहण करने में ढील क्यों की जा रही है । जब हम लोग, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और ट्रेड यूनियन्ज बार-बार कह रहे हैं, तो फिर यह ढील क्यों है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि लोगों ने 1966–67 से ही समझ लिया कि ऐसे कारख़ानों को हाथ में लेने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की नीति क्या है और इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि उन को सरकार हाथ में लेगी लेकिन उस का तरीका यह नहीं है । 1966 के बाद आज 1973 में सरकार इन कारख़ानों को लेने पर विचार कर रही है जो चिंता की बात है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनके संचालक लोगों ने इन में से जो कुछ लेना था, वे ले गये— प्राण ले गये, अब लाश रही है । सरकार इन में कहां तक प्राण डाल पायेगी, यह सावल हमारे सामने है ।

जो कारखाने टेक-ओवर किये गये हैं मैंने उन्हें देखा है । आज छोटे छोटे कारखानों को पाला जा रहा है । आज जो भी कारखाने सरकार के पास हैं वहां चलाने वाले लोग किस लियाकत के हैं, उन में टेक्नीशियन्ज कौन से हैं । सरकार उन्हीं लोगों को बुला कर वहां बिठलायेगी जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर से निकाले गये हैं । उन्हीं को बुला कर संचालक बना कर बिठाया जायेगा, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की सर्विस में हैं । मैंने देखा है कि ऐसे लोगों को बुला कर कंट्रोलर बना कर बिठलाया गया है जिन को नाक पोंछने का भी शऊर नहीं है । मैं इस तरह की बातें रोजाना देखता हूं । ऐसे कारखानों को चलाने के लिए मुर्दा लाश में प्राण डालने के लिए ज्ञानवान आदमियों की आवश्यकता होती है, जिन को खरीदने बेचने का ट्रेड मालूम हो, जिन को टेकनिकल ज्ञान हो और आप की सारी पालिसी जानते हों ।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं कि थोड़े दिन पहले एक टेक्स्टाइल मिल को राजस्थान में टेक ओवर किया गया है । मैं उन्हें जानता हूं कि विजयनगर की इस मिल के मालिक इन्दौर की एक मिल के मालिक के भांजे थे और उस मिल मालिक ने उन्हें अपने यहां रख लिया । वह इन्दौर से पुरानी मशीन विजयनगर ले गये और उस कबाड़ा मशीन से मिल खड़ा कर लिया । वह उस मशीन

को चला नहीं पाये, और चलाया भी तो बरसों तक बिना लाइसेंस के चलती रही। ऐसा राजस्थान के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर श्री सुखाड़िया ने मुझे बतलाया। केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट ने इस की जांच के लिए भी एक कमेटी, मुकर्रर की थी, जिस में मुझ को भी रक्खा गया था। वह मिल कभी बराबर चली नहीं। उस आदमी ने एक पैसा भी कारखाने में नहीं लगाया। हम ने पिछले साल ही इस कारखाने को टेक ओवर किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिए सरकार ने कितना पैसा दिया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जमीन का पैसा दिया है।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : जमीन का ही नहीं, मशीनों का भी पैसा दिया है, यह चालू भी तभी हुई है। मैं इस कारखाने को भी जानता हूं और कारखानेदार को भी जानता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : आप इस कारखाने के ऊपर बोलिये।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : कारखाने पर ही बोल रहा हूं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मिल के ऊपर कितना कर्जा है। इस बिल में आप ने यह भी नहीं बतलाया है कि मैनेजमैंट हाथ में लेने के बाद सरकार श्रमिकों के साथ क्या व्यवहार करेगी। जितने कारखाने सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं उन के मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम बाकी है। विवाह-शादियों पर उन को इस में से रुपया लेने की जरूरत पड़ती है, जो कि उन को नहीं मिल पाता है। इस के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कहीं आप ऐसी कोई बात तो नहीं करेंगे कि टेक ओवर किये गये कारखानों में आप मजदूरों के वेतन कम करके उन कारखानों को चलायें।

मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जिस स्थिति में हम हैं, उसम जब कभी हम किसी कारखाने को हाथ में लें लें, तब उस के प्रबन्ध को ही हाथ में न लें क्योंकि आप यह भी कर सकते हैं कि थोड़े दिन बाद जिस कारखाने का प्रबन्ध आप अपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट ऐंड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट के अनुसार उस को ठीक कर के उस को उसके मालिक को लौटा दें। इस लिए प्रबन्ध के बजाय उस को अधिग्रहण कर लेना चाहिए। उस के बाद उस को लौटाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर लौटाने की बात नहीं होती है तो श्रमिकों का उस में पूरा सहयोग मिलता है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब भी किसी कारखाने को टेक-ओवर करने की बात हो तो उस को एक दम से ले लेना चाहिए अध्यादेश द्वारा। अगर इस तरह से नहीं करेंगे तो पहले बिल पास होगा, फिर राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिलेगी। इतनी देर में इन कारखानों का पता नहीं क्या हाल होगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी बात को सरकार को साफ कर देना चाहिए।

*SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

on The Burn Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company (Taking over of management) Bill, 1973 which has been brought forward before this House by the hon. Minister of Steel, Shri T. A. Pai.

Sir, this Bill seeks to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of The Burn Company and The Indian Standard Wagon Company. Instead of such a Bill providing for just taking over the management of these two industrial concerns, if the Government had brought forward a Bill to nationalise these two undertakings, I would have unhesitatingly and wholeheartedly welcomed it. As the Government have introduced this Bill for taking over the management of these two undertakings as the first step for revitalising the concerns engaged in the manufacture of essential items for the country's economic growth and for saving the lakhs of industrial workers from the scourge of unemployment, I commend this legislative effort of he Government.

Sir, whenever the Government come forward with legislative proposals either for nationalising the industrial concerns or for taking over the management of industrial concerns, I begin to wonder whether the Government are technically capable to manage and run such ventures efficiently and profitably. I am an ardent advocate of the policy of setting up more and more industries in the public sector. Inspite of this, I get this genuine doubt because of the fact that though the Central Government have invested about Rs. 5052 crores in the public sector undertakings, the annual loss incurred by the Government due to inefficient management of these undertakings in the public sector is of the order of Rs. 405 crores. In these circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has assured himself of the technical competence and industrial verve within the Government to run these two industrial concerns, the management of which is being taken over, successfully and profitably.

I would like to refer to what has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. I quote:

> "....it is considered expedient in the public interest to take over, initially the management of Messrs Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited, Calcutta and Messrs Burn and Company Ltd., Calcutta, and to completely acquire the undertakings of the two companies subsequently."

It is apparently clear from this statement that initially the management of these two concerns is being taken over and subsequently these two concerns will be acquired by the Government. I would like to request the hon. Minister to clarify this enigmatic first step of coming forward with a legislation to take over the management, when it has been decided that subsequently these two concerns will be acquired. I would also like to know from him what has prevented him from straight away coming forward with a legislative proposal to nationalise these two concerns.

Sir, the Government have also proposed to pay to the Companies an amount at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per annum in the case of Messrs Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd., Calcutta and at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per annum in the case of Messrs Burn and Company Ltd., Calcutta during the period of Government management. I am violently opposed to this move of the Government. I am an unabashed votary of the view-point that when the Government nationalise, in the public interest, industries

no compensation should be paid to the erstwhile owners who had played ducks and drakes with the very survival of such industries. It is beyond my comprehension why the Government should pay any compensation to these two companies, when they had been mismanaged for so many years, when they were incurring huge losses every year for nearly a decade now. The ways of Central Government are inscrutable to me, when I see that compensation is being paid to these two companies just for taking over the management. By agreeing to pay Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 per annum respectively to these two companies, I am sure that the blame of squandering the public money rests squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government. Besides paying compensation, the Government have also got to invest massive amounts for re-starting these two industrial concerns.

In the year 1965-66 the net profit of Burn and Company was Rs. 158.76 lakhs. Surprisingly, in 1966-67 the net profit slumped down to Rs. 6.82 lakhs. I wonder how this should have escaped the attention of the Government. Under the statutory rules and regulations, the Companies are to submit to the Company Law Department their audited annual account and also a report of their working

The Revenue Intelligence Department of the Central Government, which is now functioning under the direct control of the Prime Minister, should have had an opportunity to scrutinise theis thing. Besides these two organs of the Central Government, the Companies submit their annual returns of income for the purpose of income-tax assessment. I do not know how the startling factor of sudden slump in the net profit of this concern from Rs. 158.76 lakhs to Rs. 6.82 escaped the notice of the Income-tax Department. If during the past eight years these three important organisations of the Central Government have not cared to look into the functioning of this concern, then surely the Government cannot absolve themselves of the grave failure on their part. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Income-tax Department merely accepted the audited accounts of this concern for 1966-67 without going into the reasons for the sudden slump in the net profit. I am constrained to say that the management has practised deception of a great magnitude on the shareholders, on the workers and on the Government.

Sir, it is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that Messrs Martin Burn Ltd., a monopoly foreign concern, together with Messrs Burn and Company Ltd., the Directors of the Company and their relatives hold about 48 per cent of the ordinary shares of Messrs Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd., whose accumulated loss as on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 265.21 lakhs. Messrs Martin Burn Company ranks fourth in the list of monopoly concerns in India with the total assets of Rs. 168.4 crores I am also told that a former Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry is a Director of M/s. Martin Burn Co. When it is clear that Messrs Martin Burn Co., and their Directors have played a major role in the downfall of this concern, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action he proposes to take against the Directors of Martin Burn Co. for their nefarious activities. It is also surprising that the activities of this monopoly foreign concern, M/s. Martin Burn Co. should have escaped the notice of the Company Law Department and also the Monopolies Commission.

In this background of failures and lapses on the part of the Central Government, I hope you will agree with me if I demand from the hon. Minister the concrete steps he proposes to take for working these concerns efficiently, successfully and profitably. In fact, he should have referred to them in his introductory speech. I hope he will refer to them

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

in his reply to the discussion. I would also like him to assure this House that all the workers in these two concerns would be retained and they would also be given their dues which the erstwhile management owes them. I would like the hon. Minister to indicate the time by which these two concerns will be competely nationalised. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it need not be said that I rise to support this Bill. This Bill, as is apparent, is an interim step, namely, the assumption of the management of this concern, pending finalisation of action for the purpose of nationalisation of the whole thing. I have only to underline one point which has been emphasised by many friends here. This is not a move to take over any concern for the purpose of ensuring employment to anybody. This move is to salvage certain engineering machinery which have got production capacity, so that valuable production which is capable of being effectuated could be carried on in spite of the mismanagement of the present managers.

As has been emphasised by my friends here, the statement of assets and liabilities and performance given by the hon. Minister in his Statement of Objects and Reasons has revealed a very alarming position, an alarming position of perversity. As to whether there was any justification for that, is something on which the Minister may, when he replies, throw some light. What we find here is, here is an engineering concern which has been making a profit up to the year 1966-67.

In the analytical statement by the Reserve Bank of India for subsequent years which shows how different industrial and plantation concerns have been faring upto the year 1970-71, engineering concerns, particularly concerns such as the one we are now dealing with, we find a review by the Reserve Bank of India and it shows that those concerns have made considerable profit during the period subsequent to 1966-67. I do not want to quote all the figures. Capital formation, the total assets, the reserve profits and the total profits have all been increasing. That is what the study by the Reserve Bank of India of 1500 companies including 290 engineering concerns, shows. In that period we find a considerable slide back. In 1965-66, it was pointed out that the profit was to the tune of Rs. 158 lakhs. It came down to Rs. 6 lakhs in 1966-67.

In the subsequent four year period, the working results have landed the company in a total accumulated loss of Rs. 265 lakhs. That is indeed a miraculous achievement on the negative side. It is this concern that we are going to take over. The question is what should be the terms under which we take it over. The other suestion, is whether this particular Bill is necessary. Under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, it should have been taken over. Of course, it might have to be handed back. Under the new amendment it need not necessarily be handed back; by restructuring of capital it can automatically be nationalised without much of compensation. That is the present picture. Now we are bringing in a Bill to take it over. If we did it under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, nothing could have been paid as management compensation or anything like that. Here we pay compensation 50,000 and 25,000. This is not the first time that when a company is taken over management compensation is being provided. The point is that we may have to take over more and more companies hereafter. I am not able to glean out any definite policy which enables the Government to determine whether or not compensation should be paid. If so, what should be the criterian whereby the compensation has to be determined.

The consent of Parliament is now asked for. We are now asked to pay Rs. 50,000 as management compensation. To whom does this money go? They say that it goes to the company. We are only taking over management. The money must go to the Manager. He is to be compensated, from whom the management is taken over. It is not from the company that we take over the management. We assume the management of the company from the management of the company. Then how are we going to compensate the company? Or are we going to compensate the manager from whom we are taking over? I am not clear about it who is going to get the money. The question of compensation need not necessarily arise at this stage. That is what I emphasise. Is money to be paid to the company who are a separate entity altogether? It should be the management. It is not postulating the existence of the separate entity. The management is of that company. Therefore, the management need not be compensated. That is the point I want to emphasise. I may be correct or incorrect. I do not know the exact position.

17.00 hrs.

Anyway, Rs. 15,000 must be paid for assuming the management of a company which has performed the miraculous deed of giving us an accumulated loss of Rs. 268 lakhs in the course of four years. Burn and Company has got 48 per cent of the shares of the other company, which means Burn and Company by itself will be getting about Rs. 65,000 out of that and the other company will be getting the rest of it. The whole picture is rather confused and should be clarified. When Parliament is asked to agree to payment of compensation, it is but fair that the full picture about the assets and liabilities of the company should be placed before it.

Nationalisation or assumption of management which is necessary in the socio-economic pattern we are going to weave must not become the approver for all sorts of sins that may have to be perpetrated. Unless assumption of management and nationalisation have certain elements of socialisation woven into them, these things will have absolutely no value at all. Removing some individual and putting in some bureaucrat and then appealing to workers, "Here is nationalisation; you cooperate" will have no meaning. The workers must feel that he has got a definite share of participation. Otherwise, cooperation will not be forthcoming. I am not saying this only in respect of this particular matter. The unrest we are finding in the nationalised sector altogether is a disease which somebody must analyse. Workers, whose patriotism is not in doubt, do not feel the sense of exhileration the moment a concern is taken over by the State because corporately they do not find any definite qualitative change in the matter of management. In the place of one person, another bureaucrat, who is wooden, unresponsive, unimaginative and irresponsible, comes in. So a feeling of socialisation does not come, the result being we are having problem after problem. That is why I am making this appeal. Let something be spelt out as to the policy and guidelines with respect to the liability to give compensation and the criteria for fixing the quantum.

In the circumstances as stated in the statement of objects and reasons, this is a very welcome move. Valuable assets must not be allowed to go to waste and at the earliest opportunity they must be taken over so that they may be enabled to contribute to the productive machinery of this country. With these words, I support the Bill.

17.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

JOINT INDO-CZECHOSLOVAK DECLARATION AND AGREEMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The foreign Minister will now lay on the Table a

[Mr. Chairman]

copy of the Joint Indo-Czechoslovak Declaration and other agreements.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I have the honour to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Joint Indo-Czechoslovak Declaration, signed today, by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, on behalf of the Government of India, and Dr. Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak communist Party and Chairman of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Apart form the Joint Declaration, the following other Agreements were also concluded during General Secretary Gustav Husak's visit:-

"The Third Agreement on Economic Collaboration between India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and a Protocal on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and Czechoslovakia."

Copies of these are also being laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5903/73]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) सभापति जी, जो ऐग्रीमेंट्स हुए हैं वे सब रखे जा रहे हैं या एक आध ऐग्रीमेंट रखे नहीं गये ? जैसे कामरेड क्रैश्चनेफ के बारे में कहा जा रहा है व्यापार के बारे में जो प्रोटोकाल हुआ है पब्लिकश नहीं किया गया है। इस में भी तो कोई ऐसा ऐग्रीमेंट नहीं है जो सदन के सामने नहीं लाया जा रहा है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Trade matters are also covered by one of these agreements. There is nothing that is kept away from the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): रूस के साथ जो हुआ उस के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I know that this matter was mentioned in the press, and I presume some mention was made on the floor of the House also. I would like to clarify that position. There were discussions on economic matters. While no agreements were signed, in the course of discussions certain concrete results were obatined, for instance, collaboration in the Mathura refinery, expansion of the steel plant and several other matters. The convention has always been that only the agreements which have been signed are published and not the minutes of the discussions. Since it was mentioned that if there is any agreement which might substantively have an economic content or any other matter that should also be placed on the Table of the House, I am examining that aspect. But I would like to say that this is a matter which will have to be clarified with the other side. There is nothing to hide from Parliament, but the correct position is that the minutes of mutual consultations or discussions are never placed on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I would like to have one clarification for future guidance. As far as these agreements and protocols are concerned, in the past also many agreements were arrived at, as far as USSR and USA were concerned, and they were actually published and made available in those countries. I want to know whether it has been the convention in our country not to publish them at all, or you are going to take some more time then at a later stage publish them. Since there is a lot of controversy in the press on this issue, a little more clarification on this point would be appreciated.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा ने कहा है कोई गुप्त करार तो नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन अगर हो भी जाता है तो वह हम प्रकाशित नहीं करेंगे। तो इस का मतलब क्या है ? इस के बारे में

माननीय शंकर दयाल कैसे कह सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री और कोमरेड ब्रेझनेफ़ के बीच में क्या करार हुए हैं उस पर भाष्य कर रहे हैं डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा। इस से संदेह की स्थिति खामख्वाह वह स्वयं पैदा कर रहे हैं। तो इस बारे में भी सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सफ़ाई कर दें।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Coming to the point of Professor Dandavate, the agreements are public documents and I have already placed copies of them on the Table of the House. What I have said earlier clarifies this point. In the course of discussions some minutes are kept. In the course of those discussions some worthwhile agreements might emerge, or at any rate amplification of a broad agreement as to, say what is the response Soviet side in the expansion of the steel plant in Bhilai. These are matters of details. As I have said already, there is nothing to hide, but the minutes of the discussions have not been published so far. Even those documents which the hon. Member is referring to do not contain any minutes of discussion. Only the agreements which are signed or concluded are published and not the minutes of the discussion.

Even in regard to those minutes, as I have already said, if there are any further details of a concrete character, we will try to study them and try to make available to the House such material as is of interest to the public, because there is nothing to hide. I would like to say that the controversy on this point is not valid because we do not want to hide anything of this nature from the House or from the public.

About the statements made by the Congress President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, I do not know what statements are being referred to. He is a leader of the Congress Party. Mr. Madhu Limaye is also a leader of his own socialist party. Between the two members, they can discuss it in the lobby. I cannot obliged on what goes on between two members of Parliament

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर कोई गुप्त बात नहीं है तो खामख्वाह वह संदेह क्यों पैदा कर रहे हैं।

Why is he commenting on secret Indo-Soviet Agreements?

सभापति महोदय : अब छोड़िये उस को।

17.11 hrs.

BURN COMPANY AND INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI R. N. GOENKA (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not against this Bill In fact, I am one of the supporters of this Bill. I would like to say, as the House has said, that Government takes recourse to Ordinance when Ordinance is not needed and takes recourse to a Bill when Ordinance is necessary. This is the practice which the Government has adopted and which I object to.

Then I would like to know what is the policy of the Government behind these take-overs. What I mean is that there are other companies like Britannia Engineering. My hon. friend referred to Mckenzie. There may be many more. I do not know. They are concerned with the manufacture of wagons and their parts and they are closed down; the workers are unemployed. I do not know what the policy of the Government is in regard to those companies.

Now let me come to the companies in question. These companies, along with many other companies, were being managed by M/s. Martin Burn and Company, and the chief of M/s.

[Shri R. N. Goenka]

Martin Burn and Company is a gentleman called Sir Biren Mukherjee. The Indian Iron and Steel Company was being mismanaged for the last five or six years. Many representations had been made to the Government from time to time. Legal opinions had been submitted to the Government from no less a person than the Attorney General of India, Mr. Daftry, Mr. Setalved, and also from the Law Department that frauds had been committed in that company, that the management should be prosecuted under various sections. I will refer to them if I have the time. But not only the Government did not do this but the Government went to the extent of siding with the company, siding with Sir Biren Mukherjee in committing this fraud. My friend, Mr. Pai, who is piloting this Bill, is certainly not a responsible colleague. His responsibility may arise as the Chairman of the LIC because he was directed by the Government to vote for Sir Biren Mukherjee's fraud, and he did so. Not only LIC, I could come to each one of the frauds if I had the time and could convince this House that such frauds have never been committed and if it had been committed by any other person he would have been hanged by this time. But I do not know what are the unknown or known reasons. I know nothing about it—what are the external factors which had contributed to Government siding and tolerating this total fraud. I will give only one instance. The Iron and Steel Company has subsidiary or a sister company called Escorts Steel Corporation of Bengal.

The Indian Iron & Co. own 33 per cent of shares in that Steel Corporation of Bengal. In 1952 the Government of India wanted that these two companies should be amalgamated so that production of steel could be increased. By a legislation of this Government, both the companies were amalgamated. As a result of that amalgamation, the Indian Iron & Co. became possessed of their own shares in exchange of their shares in SCOB. These shares were of the value of Rs. 3-4 crores. What did they do with these shares? Did they distribute them to the share-holders? No. They sold them practically to a fictitious firm, called, Dalhousie Holdings in which Martin Burns has 49 per cent of the shares. This Dalhousie Holdings is a fraud by itself, but I will not go into the history of the Dalhousie Holdings. In the Dalhousie Holdings. Mr. Biren Mukherjee owns 49 per cent of the shares in the name of Martin Burns. These shares of the value of Rs. 3-4 crores were sold to the Dalhousie Holdings without any consideration and with the full authority to do whatever they liked except that they will have to pay this money within a week. Under this agreement, if the Indian Iron & Co. did not want them to dispose of these shares for another five years, then the Dalhousie Holdings will not be called upon to pay the money at all. What did they do? On the 6th December 1952 these shares were delivered under an agreement dated 6th December 1952 itself. One of the clauses in the agreement was that if the shares were not to be sold for which notice will be given within one week of the execution of the agreement, Dalhousie Holdings will not be called upon to pay for the shares. Since the agreement was dated 6th December and the delivery was made on 6th December itself, there could be no question of one week's notice for exercising their option. The option must have been exercised on the very day, i.e. 6th December itself, not to sell these shares. These shares were held by the Dalhousie Holdings. Then the Indian Iron represented to the court that if they sold the shares. then immediately the market would go down and, therefore, they would sell the shares through Dalhousie Holdings slowly, but surely. But the Dalhousie Holdings never sold the shares. They did nothing of that sort. In fact, they bought further shares when further shares were issued by the Indian Iron

in 1958. Not only that, none of these transactions were shown in the Balance Sheet either by the Dalhousie Holdings or by the Indian Irons. None of these transactions find a place in their balance-sheet.

So, what I am telling you was that the frauds of the Martin Burns have not only been tolerated but also encouraged by the Company Law Administration for so many years. This measure should have been enacted by an ordinance. Instead of that, the Government is doing it through a bill so that they may allow them to take away whatever is left with this company. They have really got a soft corner for Mr. Bien Mukherjee.... (*Interruptions*).

I know my subject. Sir, before you warn me in regard to time, I will just refer to the opinion of Mr. Setalvad. He says:

> "Having regard to the facts stated in detail above it would, I think, be legitimate to say that the managerial personnel has not conducted and managed the business of the Company in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices. Some of the transactions entered into and the manner in which they have been shown in the published accounts would perhaps also indicate, on the part of the managerial personnel, misfeasance and persistent negligence or default in carrying out their obligations and functions under the law or breach of trust.."

Then, again he says:

> "There is no doubt that material facts which were known to be material to the management in regard to the extension of time and the execution of the Trust Deed and which those in management were bound to state in the balance-sheet, profit and loss account and the Directors' Report have been omitted to be stated. This would bring into operation Section 628 of the companies Act."

Sec. 628 puts a man into prison, there is no fine. He must go to the prison. Now, Sir, these same opinions have been endorsed by the Law Department. I will quote what he Law Department has to say about it But, what happened? The Company Law Department, as I told you, who were the rakshakas of the shareholders became the bhakshakas. In this case they become the Bhakshakas. What I am going to submit to you is this. Instances after instances. after the thing has been proved to the hit, after the shareholders raised a hue and cry, what happened? Why did the Government neglect these things? Why should they come today with such a Bill? This should have been done long ago. I request the hon. Minister to reply to these points.

Mr. Pai has appointed Mr. Roy as the Custodian. Has the Custodian made any studies and submitted any report as to the mismanagements etc. committed by the company? If not, will the Minister ask him to go into the matter and submit a report? Will he ask him to submit a report in order to assess as to what extent fraud had been committed in the past? This management has been functioning as contractors and as managing agents of various companies. Each company managed by them has been closed one after the other. Light Railway, closed down Another Railway, closed down. Another company, closed down. Other companies have incurred huge losses. Why? A company like the Indian Iron and Steel company is there whose assets today may be of the order of Rs. 500 crores. This has been ruined by Martin Burns. Still the Government is tolerating all these things, they are not prosecuting the person for the fraud he has committed. I would like to know as to what is the answer of the Government.

I have very many points to make and if you give me another 10 minutes....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. please, I am sorry. How can I give you more time?

SHRI R. N. GOENKA: Then I will sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may kindly take two minutes and conclude.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य इंडियन कैपिटलिज्म की फंक्शनिंग के बारे में जानकारी दे रहे हैं, यह अन्दर की जानकारी है पजीवाद के बारे में ।

SHRI R. N. GOENKA: Thank you, Sir, I will try to finish quickly. I have hundreds of matters and I have no time to deal with all of them. When it suits the Government, a man is a gentleman. When it does not suit them, the same man is a scoundral. It is according to their likes and their dislikes. I do not know what consideration is there in such cases. There are bound to be extraneous circumstances. Otherwise this thing would not have happened.

Since you say my time is over I cannot deal with all the acts of commission and omission of Martin Burn and Company. There are various cases which I can bring up, not by word of mouth only, but by documentary avidence. In spite of these valid documentary proof, what is it that they have done? What is it that they want to say in the matter? What action have they taken? If they have not taken action, what is the reason for it? If there is nothing which they can produce before the House, I would say, there are definitely extraneous circumstances, and to this, they cannot object.

श्री दत्तोबर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हू कि आप ने मुझे इस बिल पर कुछ कहने का मौका दिया । सरकार का यह कदम स्वागत योग्य है । इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि देश के लिए जो आवश्यक वस्तुयें इन कारखानों में उत्पादित होती थी, वह बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिए, वह चलती रहनी चाहिए । उन के उत्पादन के लिए चाहे किसी भी तरीके से इन कारखानों का अधिग्रहण कर लिया जाये, वह स्वागत योग्य कदम है, हालांकि मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि यह सामयिक कदम नहीं है । बिल बना कर इस तरह की कम्पनियों का अधिग्रहण करने से हमें हमेशा घाटा देना पड़ता है और सरकार को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है । जैसा अभी एक बड़े उद्योगपति ने बतलाया, कारखाने वालों को इस प्रकार बहुत ज्यादा फ्राड करने का मौका मिलता है और जो फ्राड होता है उस की वजह से शायद हम जिस नीयत से इन कम्पनियों का अधिग्रहण करना चाहते हैं, वह काम नहीं हो पाता है ।

इस बिल के जो आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स दिये गये हैं, जिन के कारण बिल लाया गया है, उन में यह बतलाया गया है कि एक कमेटी सरकार ने गठित की थी और उस से कहा था कि वह इस बात की छान बीन करे कि इन कम्पनियों की हालत क्या है । इसके बाद जो नतीजा निकला, वह स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में दिया हुआ है । स्टैण्डर्ड वैगन कम्पनी की हालत यह थी कि माइनस 88.69 लाख असेट्स में बढ़ गये और इसी तरह से जो दूसरी कम्पनी थी वह भी करीब 118.88 लाख के ऐकुमुलेटेड लास में थी । यह जो डेड हार्स है उस को ढोने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार के कन्धों पर आ रही है और इस के लिए उल्टे हम को कम्पेन्सेशन देना पड़े, यह एक ताज्जुब की बात है । यह समझ में न आने वाली बात है । कम्पेन्सेशन तो उन को देना चाहिये था कि उन के इस डेड हार्स को, उन के सिंकिंग मैनेजमेंट को, मरे हुए घोड़े को

दफनाने की जिम्मेदारी हम लेने जा रहे हैं। कम से कम इस के लिए तो कम्पनी से हर्जाना मिलना चाहिए था। आज जब हम कम्पनी को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी लेने जा रहे हैं तब उन का जो सालाना घाटा होता था, वह तो कम से कम नहीं होगा। जो सालाना घाटा हो रहा था, जो कारखाने बरबाद हो रहे थे, जिन की वजह से देश की एकानमी चौपट हो रही थी, वह नहीं हो सकेगी। हमारे देश की एकानमी पर इन कारखानों को चलाने की वजह से जो असर पड़ेगा, उस के लिए खुद कम्पनी को हर्जाना देना चाहिए था, लेकिन हम ने इस में उल्टे कम्पेन्सेशन की व्यवस्था रक्खी है। यह बात समझ में आने वाली नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूं कि शायद यह व्यवस्था कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिए नहीं रक्खी गई है क्योंकि मेरा अनुभव यह बतलाता है कि जितना भी कम्पेन्सेशन कोकिंग कोल नेशनलाइजेशन ऐक्ट में रक्खा गया था, आज तक कोई मैनेजमेंट उस का पैसा लेने के लिए नहीं आया है। वह जानते हैं कि उन के कम्पेन्सेशन से ज्यादा तो उन की लाइबिलिटी है। सब का सब पैसा घुमा फिरा कर सरकार के खजाने में आने की बात है। हां, अकाउंट का फर्क हो सकता है। अगर इस विधेयक के कम्पेन्सेशन की बात रखनी आवश्यक हो, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय उस को रख सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं एक चीज का सख्त विरोध करता हूं कि इस पैसे में से एक पैसा भी उस कम्पनी के अधिकारी को या प्रोप्रायटर को दिया जाये। इस से ज्यादा अन्यायपूर्ण कदम आप का और नहीं हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर जब हम किसी कारखाने का अधिग्रहण करते हैं, उस का नेशनलाइजेशन करते हैं, तो उस के पीछे एक भावना काम करती है, और इस में भी रक्खा गया है कि मजदूरों ने आग्रह किया था कि इस कम्पनी की हालत खराब हो रही है, मजदूरों की हालत दयनीय हो रही है, इसलिए इस कारखाने को ले लिया जाये। इसी तरह की और भी वारदातें हुईं। जब इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी को लिया गया तो आज डेढ़ साल हुए .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. We shall now take up Half-an-hour Discussion.

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

UNAUTHORISED PRODUCTION BY FOREIGN FIRMS AND LARGE INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I want to ask Shri Subramaniam—he is noting down—as to why these gimmicks of licences are isued if the two purposes were being defeated everyday namely, the planned economy and planned industrial economy. You have the Industrial (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 in which the rule itself states that the capacity for which the licence is asked for has to be specified and in the Report of the Industrial Licencing Policy Inquiry Committee—main Report—it is stated as follows:—

"As indicated earlier, the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 en-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]
visages that the private sector enterprises...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, one thing I would like to draw your attention to is page 2. You might have got the reply—the last para. You will please read that out and then you argue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can. In my sequence, it is at flag 'C' and now it is at flag 'A'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is better that he reads flag C first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am under your command, Sir. If you say that I should start with flag C, I must do it, because what you say is actually a command to me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Not to be followed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Even if you do your best, you cannot make the critics shut their mouths.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not shutting out any criticism. That is not my purpose.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the last paragraph, the hon. Minister had said:

"It is not the intention of Government to discourage production in the country."

I know this song. He further says:

"At the same time, it is not Government's policy to permit production in contravention of existing rules and regulations, particularly of articles of luxury and elite consumption."

This thing is known more through its breaches than by its compliance. I would like to ask of Shri C. Subramaniam whether he does not know that there are industries like those in the priority sector, those in the non-priority sector, industries in the banned sector industries in the superflous sector and things like that. If he talks like this, why is it that he has to go through the gimmicks of licensing? We want to know the answer to this.

The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in its main report says:

"The important provisions of the Act were:

(i) all the existing industrial undertakings in the scheduled industries had to be registered within a prescrived period;

(ii) no new industrial unit could be established or substantial expansions to existing units effected without a licence;

(iii) Government could order an investigation in respect of any scheduled industry or under taking if, in its opinion, there had been or was likely to be an unjustifiable fall in the volume or production in the industry or undertaking or if there was a marked deterioration in quality or an increase in price for which there was no justification; a similar investigation could also be ordered in respect of any industrial undertaking being managed in a manner likely to cause serious injury or damage to consumers;

(iv) in the eevnt of an industry or undertaking not carrying out the directions issued after such an investigation, Government could take over its management."

We want to know in how many cases, Government have taken over the management of those industrial concerns which have continuously violated the provisions as far as the capacity of production is concerned.

Then it has been stated in regard to the new Industrial Licensing Policy that:

"However, after the Reports of the Monoplies Inquiry Commission (1965) and the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (1969), changes in the industrial licensing policy and streamlining of official procedures have been considered necessary with a view to achieving more effectively the economic and social objectives of industrial development."

Towards the later part of my speech, I shall try and tell you how Government have performed in that sphere.

Then, what has happened? I do not want to enter into a controversy by saying that this whole thing has been used as a gadget for collection of funds for a particular political party. I do not want to say that at the moment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let him say it at the fag end.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall mention the amounts also. The private sector and foreign and Indian monopolists took full advantage of this attitude of Government and this was never enforced, and that was to a great extent for a consideration. Then, it was only a reverse action.

The same report further says:

"Our studies, however, show that when there was a choice between the public sector on the one side and the private sector on the other, the licensing authorities in some important cases took decisions in favour of the private sector.

Finally, what can be clearly stated about the licensing system is that even within the limits of the system, the attempt to ensure the attainment of its specific objectives was half-hearted. Licences were issued in excess of capacity targets even in non-essential industries. Influential parties and large houses were permitted to pre-empt capacities.....

To recapitulate our general conclusion in the earlier Chapters, the licensing system worked in such a way as to provide a disproportionate share in the newly licensed capacity to a few concerns belonging to the large industrial sector."

This is what the main report has said quite clearly.

Then we come to the glaring instances of violations. When was this Report published? In 1969. Shri Subramaniam will kindly tell the House as to what happened after this Report was published. We want a detailed report on this.

Take, for example, the Indian Tobacco Company. Its licensed registered capacity was 24,260 million cigarettes. They have been producing more than 32,000 millions more than that. Another concern of the same group, Vazir Sultan's licensed capacity is 8,880 million cigarettes, but they are producing over 13,000 million cigarettes.

There are cigarette companies, Indian and foreign. We want all figures to be placed before the House, as to what is their installed and registered capacity and how much they are producing. This Report is something which will really alarm anybody.

There have been cases of production of 100 per cent more than licensed capacity. British India Electric Construction Co., Calcutta 100 per cent. Universal Electric Ltd., Calcutta 541.59 per cent, Gwalior Rayon Silk Mapufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd. 119.95 per cent, Containers & Closusres Ltd., Calcutta 112.58, Carona Sahu Co., Bombay 313.33 per cent and Bimetal Bearings Ltd., Madras 184.85 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): From which document are you reading?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, Appendices, Vol. III.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Old figures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want the latest figures. Government have not published the latest figures.

MR. CHAIMAN: What is the use of quoting old figures?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the only document available. Government have not published any other. Afterwards I will give new figures. We have got our own figures.

Look at the wonderful performance. Larson and Toubro, very good friends of Government; 966.605 per cent. Can you imagine it? There are 45 such cases. If I remember correctly, the highest is about 2793.41 per cent in one case.

Is it true that this matter was referred to the concerned Cabinet Sub-Committee for decision? According to reports, the Committee did take some decisions, but these have not been implemented. Is that also true?

Certain points arise out of these things. These, briefly, are as follows and I would want answers to these.

How long each firm has been indulging in unauthorised production? Were the periodical production returns sent to the Director General, Technical Development? If so, the details thereof? If not, the reasons therefor? What action did DGTD take in the matter? Did DGTD sanction imported raw materials on the basis of unauthorised production or the licensed capacity? If the former, under what authority? Did the unauthorised production compel smaller units in production to curtail their production or prevent them from applying for industrial licences? What profits have been made by these firms from unauthorised production? To what extent, the profits have been repatriated? These are the specific questions which I would require the hon. Minister to answer.

The rules and regulations are meant for smaller fries, and those who have influence and contacts are given complete immunity. Contrarily not only could Government not take any action; but they gave new licences to these offenders. The illegality was accepted by the Government and legalised by them. Planned production cannot be increased through unwritten licences.

We want a thorough probe into the whole matter of unauthorised production by a commission. Even COB licences and exemption orders in force with effect from 1969-70 were flouted. Many diversified and expanded their capacity. No detailed report on this was made out by DGTD as required under the rules they had themselves framed. This unauthorised operation was shielded through this carry-on-business. During 1952—65, certain permission letters were also issued for expansion. May I ask under what legal authority was it done?

Then here is a very interesting piece of document. As usual, I get these documents. This is a Notification dated 18 April 1970 signed by a gentleman called Mr. K. M. Rajpal, Under Secretary to the Government of India, no doubt in Shri Subramaniam's Ministry. This is notification No. S.O. 2443|IDRA|20B|70|5. It says:

> "Undertakings which propose to go in for manufacturing 'new articles' or increased production will

have to inform DGTD or other appropriate Technical Authority concerned. They will furnish particulars of their revised manufacturing programme, the "new articles" they propose to manufacture and the value and nature of minor balancing equipment, if any, which may be added."

Now, I want to know what was the outcome and what did you get as a result of this letter.

On the 14th April, 1972, the then Minister of Industrial Development had assured the Rajya Sabha that no unauthorised expansions made by any industrial unit had been allowed to be legalised; however, if any instances of such unauthorised expansions were brought to his notice, he would take action. It was given a very good coverage in the *Economic Times*. But we do not know how many instances were brought to your notice. and in how many of them you have taken action. I presume that nothing was brought to your notice. You did not want it, and no action was taken against anybody.

Then, in reply to Starred Question No. 141, dated 9th August, 1972, it was stated that 45 cases of unauthorised production over the licensed capacity were referred to by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in its report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. He has already taken 14 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have just started. You are very considerate whenever you are in the Chair. But what about the time that was consumed in that dialogue? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a half-hour debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I know; they are getting terribly exposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should be reasonable. Every subject is important, but you should be reasonable. In a half-an-hour debate, if I give you 15 minutes, I am not unreasonable. If you take half-an-hour yourself, how is it possible?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly allow me some more time. I humbly request you. In a similar reply you said the same thing. Let us see what is happening. For one company, Pfizer & Co., the amounts remitted by them towards dividends are as follows: 1959: Rs. 5,88,000. In 1971, because of this wonderful control exercised by Mr. Subramaniam and his Ministry, the remittances came to Rs. 68,28,450. That is a wonderful performance.

Then there are tax consequences, because through this, they have been able to inflate the cost of production artificially. The Report of the Tax Evasion Enquiry Committee, 1968, clearly indicated at page 20, "Inflation of cost and expenses and claiming of bogus losses." I want to ask if you had at any point of time consulted the tax authorities.

Then there are cases where they had allowed an increased production outside the licensing capacity. I want to know if Mr. Subramaniam had looked into this matter and whether he had consulted the Board of Indirect Taxes and if they have advised him in this regard. I want Mr. Subramaniam to explain this phenomenon. The Government spokesman said in the Rajya Sabha that "concerning the increase in the assets of the monopoly houses, certain studies have been made in the Department, by the Research and Statistical Organization of the Department and not by the Commission. The study indicates that there is an annual average increase of about 10 per cent...." etc. According to the Reserve Bank of India Survey, the industrial growth rate has been six per cent. How does he explain that there has been a growth

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

rate of 10 per cent in their assets and how can they justify that this six per cent growth is enough?

I take one case, Godrej. There. the growth rate of assets—annual—is about 40 per cent. But the rate of growth of production is hardly nine per cent. In spite of that, they are reluctant to pay even a meagre bonus to their employees. All these are patched up. An assurance which was given was forgotten.

If you come to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1345, they say that Government have recognised enhanced capacity in respect of 54 industrial undertakings belonging to larger industrial houses and foreign majority companies. Then they say, that 45 cases have been referred to the Commission of Enquiry into larger houses, the Sarkar Commission; and they add that permission that may be granted now for fuller utilisation of licensed capacity would be without prejudice to the action that the Government may decide. On the one hand you say that you do not want them to produce in excess of licensed capacity which is stipulated in the licence that you grant to them; on the other hand you catch up and regularise the whole thing. But in the vital sectors, Mr. Subramaniam must be aware of this fact, capacity utilisation is going down every year. I will quote from the Reserve Bank Survey which shows that capacity utilisation in basic industries has come down from 88.7 in 1960 to 77.40 in 1961. Capital goods showed 76.8 in 1960 but it has come down to 56.9 in 1971. But when you come to beverages and tobacco industries, it was 86.5 in 1960 and it has gone up to 90.2 in 1971. For basic industries it is going down; for consumer goods it is going up. Mr. Subranmaniam knows it; he said so many things. We know his political philosophy. He has been a friend of the Amercians and he has been a friend of big business; we know that; he has allowed India to become the paradise for plunder.

President Johnson's Memories about people in the United States Lobby says: "Certain responsible persons in the Government of India have been working to further the cause of the United States." The then Food and Agriculture Minister was Mr. C. Subramaniam; the then Food Secretary was Mr. Dias. We know Mr. Subramaniam. He says something today, and the next day if he finds a different master he will say something tomorrow. He said many things yesterday. All that I can say is: empty vessel sounds much.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what is happening now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The proof of the pudding is in the eating; I do not change masters, as you know. Things were said yesterday. Why and under what circumstances?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am concluding. What he said in the debate on that Bill is wholly untrue. He said something at the time of devaluation. I want to know about this. I am asking Mr. Subramaniam how in his wonderful ' management these people in the non-priority sector —or, he thinks priority sector?— Chicklet manufacturers, Hindustan Warners, Cadbury, Palmolive, Colgate, Indian Tobacco....

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many times? You repeat it every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Every day....Merrit Sewing Machine, Cocacola, they are prospering, every day, every year. The growth rate is 30-40 per cent at least in theory; in practice it may be three times more. They are allowing them to diversify—deep sea fishing, hotels, Union Carbide,

Imperial Chemical Industries, Brittannia Biscuits, etc. Why have they not done it in the public sector? Sarkar Commission had already taken three years on this. Why has not even an interim report been given?

I shall conclude now. This is a very disturbing piece of news. It says here that despite two decades of industrialisation, the indigenous position has not improved technologically; today the country is as much dependent on foreign know-how as it was in the early fifties. That is the finding of the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation. Its latest study highlights that in the early 70s foreign collaboration companies remitted profits in return for the know-how 3 to 4.5 per cent of the estimated value of the output.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am concluding. I have given some categorical questions and I shall beg of you to get a reply from the hon. Minister. Otherwise we would be very disappointed. We shall consider that Mr. Subramaniam is taking the shape of the vessel which contains him. . . (*Interruptions*).

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि देश को आवश्यकता है आवश्यक वस्तुओं की, और जब आवश्यक वस्तुओं का कम निर्माण होता है, तो उसमें वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन देश को यह भी ध्यान रखना है कि देश की नैतिकता न नीचे गिर जाये।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

डा० कैलास : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कितनी फारेन और हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियां हैं, जिन्होंने अनएथोराइज्ड प्राडक्शन किया, और उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि देश में निर्माण होना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर सरकार ने नैतिकता को खत्म कर दिया और उन लोगों की सहायता करने की कोशिश की, जो देश को नीचे गिराना चाहते हैं, तो यह हमारे देश के भविष्य के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जिन कम्पनियों ने, चाहे वे बाहर की हों और चाहे देश की, अनियमित ढंग से अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया है उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जाए। कल हमने इस हाउस में एक एमेंडमेंट पास किया है और उससे भी ऐसा लगता है कि हमें निर्माण की तरफ जाना है। परन्तु क्या ऐसी कम्पनियों को भी कल के एमेंडमेंट का लाभ मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य भाषण न दें। वह क्या जानना चाहते हैं?

डा० कैलास : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी? तथा नए एमेंडमेंट का उन पर क्या असर होगा?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I have listened with some attention to Shri Bosu. Time and again he has brought in my functioning as Food and Agriculture Minister and the comments made by President Lyndon Johnson with regard to that. As far as the part I played as Food and Agriculture Minister is concerned, I am not ashamed of it. The country knows what part I played in building up the agricultural economy of the country. I leave it to the House and posterity to judge the part I had played. The hon. member has been saying that I am a friend of the Americans. I am a friend of the Americans: I am a friend of the Russians. But my ultimate loyalty and the only loyalty is to my country. I do not

[Shri C. Subramaniam]
know whether the hon. member can claim that. Therefore, there is no use bandying words. He said, empty vessel makes much noise. And that is what he was demonstrating when he was speaking here.

With regard to the ILPC report, it is past history. The report has been submitted, and the whole matter has been referred to the Sarkar Commission. After all, what else can we do? We have been writing to the Commission to expedite its report, at least with reference to the increased production, so that we may initiative some action with regard to that. (*Interruptions*). This hon. member is talking all sorts of non-sense and goes on interrupting also He can say whatever he likes when he is speaking, but certainly he should allow others to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is he losing temper?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have brought so many allegations against the minister. Now he has a right to reply. You must have the patience to hear him.

DR. KAILAS: The hon. Member should have thick skin to bear the reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. Why was the Sarkar Commission not asked to submit an interim report? In fact, they have been asked not to submit a report.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I was saying that the whole matter has been referred to the Sarkar Commission and we have been trying to find out whether the Commission could submit an interim report, particularly with reference to production beyond the capacity and what sort of action they would recommend. Unfortunately, the Commission has taken the stand that it would not be possible to submit an interim report, but it will try to ex- report rather than submit- terim report. Certainly, we orce a Commission of this status, which is presided over by an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and dictate to it that it should submit a report within such and such time, but we are giving it all possible help to expedite the formulation of the report.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): When was the interim report called for?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In January 1973 we attempted to find out from the Sarkar Commission whether it could submit an interim report, particularly covering cases relating to production in excess of the licensed capacity. But, unfortunately, it was not possible. It has not agreed to submit an interim report, but it has agreed to expedite the report as best as possible. I am sure the hon Members would have noticed that public hearing has already started, and let us hope we would be able to get the report as quickly as possible.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What is happening to the additional excise duty on the production that they have been bringing out clandestinely?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not clandestine production in the sense that it does not come into the accounts at all. These are production which are entered in their accounts, on which not only the excise duty but also income-tax and corporate tax are paid. What is produced outside the accounts is quite different. Fortunately, all these have come into the accounts.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is the unauthorised production yielding additional excise duty?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know what the hon. Member means by unauthorised production. We do collect excise duty on that. It is not as if we take the stand that they are not liable to pay the excise duty because they have produced beyond the

licensed capacity. They pay excise duty on whatever they produce and whatever goes into the market.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How do you ensure that every production enters into their accounts?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They have to report to the DGTD their monthly production. We also make cross checks with reference to the raw material and electricity used and other factors. Some sort of check is always kept. But here the position is, they have admitted they have produced beyond the licensed capacity. So, the Sarkar Commission is going into it as to how to deal with this situation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): What is the time-limit for the Sarkar Commission?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry, we cannot fix any time limit. We have extended the time-limit upto April 1974. I hope they would be able to submit a report before that. But if the Chairman of the Commission ultimately comes to the conclusion that he cannot complete it by April 1974 and asks for further time, we have to grant it. Certainly, I cannot accuse the Chairman. who is an ex-Chief Justice and who is not drawing any remuneration from the Government. We can understand if somebody is being paid for it, if somebody is taking salary and, therefore, is interested in dragging this on. But he is not such a gentleman....

18.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has said, 'He is not such a gentleman'. This is very serious matter. The Minister cannot say that. He said this about justice Sarkar.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He is not such a gentleman who will drag on the work. If this is the sort of interruption the hon. Member goes on making, then I will refuse to answer any of his questions.

Now, we have to await the report to decide on what sort of action should be taken. Even after that, reports are being submitted with regard to production in various units which is admittedly in excess of the licensed capacity. Now, shall we take action without reference to what the Sarkar Commission is going to recommend with regard to this—take our own action? Then we need not have referred to the Sarkar Commission at all to make recommmendations as to what sort of action should be taken in cases where there has been production in excess of the capacity. Therefore, we have taken a consistent stand that, having referred it to the Sarkar Commission, we shall await the report of the Commission, and whatever action they recommend we shall take in respect of all cases where there has been production in excess of the licensed capacity. That is why everywhere, even when we say that they can go on producing, we say that it is subject to action which we might finally take with regard to breach of the licensing conditions. We always retain that clause. There is no question of condoning it. On the other hand, we are keeping this open till the recommendations of the Sarkar Commission are available so that action can be taken on that basis

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: The Minister has said that the matter has been referred to the Sarkar Commission and that they are waiting the report of the Sarkar Commission. But, when there are cases of breaches which have been found to have happened. would you wait for the Sarkar Commission report because that will help the Government in arriving at a particular policy? It may be that for years the report may not come. When cases of admitted breaches are there, why don't you exercise your right?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As a matter of fact, these are cases of admitted breaches which are referred to the Sarkar Commission, and we have asked them to find out whether

there is justification for taking any action and if action has to be taken, what action will have to be taken, because, these are cases where production has taken place on the basis of exhortations made by the Government from time to time and during times of crisis that production should be increased, full utilisation should be made of the capacity; even beyond the capacity. Further production should be made. Particularly in times of crisis we have to make such exhortations. It was on that basis that this has taken place. Now, what sort of action should we take? Unfortunately, in our country, we can take action for producing more, and if a person does not produce, there is no question of taking any action; perhaps we should give an award; he has not produced anything and, therefore, he is following the progressive policy of the hon. Member of not producing anything. When we are interested in more production and we had exhorted them to produce more and they have produced by going even beyond the capacity, in what cases it could be justified and in what cases it cannot be justified, all that will have to be gone into. That is why we referred the whole matter to the Sarkar Commission and the matter is pending. In no case have we condoned the breach of licensing condition; we have always kept this question open that, as soon as the recommendations are available, we will take action according to the recommendations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have suspended the operation of the law.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are taking other action. I shall indicate that. We are trying to see how to limit them to the licensed capacity, and one way of tackling that is in respect of allocation of raw materials, where raw materials have to be allocated.

Therefore we have recently taken a decision that raw materials will not be allocated more than 125 per cent of the licensed capacity because everybody is entitled to increase the capacity by 25 per cent, which is stipulated, provided it is not substantial expansion. And, we have always given this option, that they can increase by 25 per cent over and above the licensed capacity. Therefore, Sir, we are now restricting the allocation of raw materials only to 125 per cent so that they may not be able to produce more than that. Of course, if there are raw materials available otherwise without allocation, then, it is a matter of free availability of raw materials and they produce a little more than what is possible, these cases will have to be dealt with.

Therefore, Sir, it is not a case that we are unwilling to take action. It is a case where we have to await the guidelines to be provided by the Sarkar Commission with regard to the action to be taken in these cases. And, we shall try our best to get the report as quickly as possible, and as soon as the Commission's report is available we shall take action. It will be almost contempt of the Commission—having referred this to them, having asked them to make recommendations —if we now unilaterally, on our own, take some action: and if we do that, I am afraid, all this inquiry by the Sarkar Commission for the last two or three years will become infructuous. And that is why, having waited for two or three years, I would respectfully submit, even to Mr. Bosu, to wait for a few months more so that we may get the recommendations of the Commission on the basis of which we can take action....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What possibly could have a come in the way of your taking action against excess liquor production? These are obvious cases where you could have taken action against the violations.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is also one of the cases....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did you think it fit to refer the case to the Sarkar Commission?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You cannot make a distinction between excess production in one area and excess production in another area. That is why all the cases which were referred to in the IPLC report, all the 45 cases, have been referred to them and these are before the Commission. Threfore, unless we are able to get the Commission's report with regard to the action to be taken, I am afraid, it will be premature for us to consider any action to be taken in this regard.

As I said, we are trying to take all the other precautionary methods like allocation of raw materials and other things to see that the excess production does not take place continuously and that continuing breach does not take place. Therefore, Sir, we are in this position and, that is why, we are not in a position to take action just at the moment. And, here and now, categorically I may state that it is not a question of condoning this. It is a question of trying to find out how to deal with the cases. Even if hon. Members go through the provisions of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, it is not as if the case is so clear that you can always bring to book the persons who have produced in excess of the capacity. There are certain legal difficulties also. That is why the Commission should go into the entire things and let us know what sort of proceedings should take place.

Therefore, this is a case where we have to await the submission of the Report by the Commission, and before that, however much hon. Members may be aggrieved with regard to greater production in the country. We will have to wait for some time more.

18.09 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 6, 1973/Agrahayana 15, 1895 (Saka).

GM GIPND—M—2542 L,S—10.10.